

THE
North-China Herald
AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVIII., No. 771. SHANGHAI, MARCH 29, 1882.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR
COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF
SHANGHAI.

Before O. N. DENNY, Consul-General, acting
Judicially.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of MARY K.
COLBURN, deceased.—Notice of filing
for settlement, the final account of the
Administrator.

ELLIOT H. THOMSON, Administrator
of the Estate of MARY K. COLBURN,
deceased, having presented and filed his final
account for settlement as Administrator of
said Estate and asking to be discharged from
further liability as such, notice is hereby
given that **THURSDAY**, the 20th day of
April, 1882, at 10 o'clock A.M. of said day,
at the Court-Room of the United States
Consular Court in Shanghai, Empire of
China, has been duly appointed by the
United States Consul-General, Acting
Judicially, as the time and place for the
hearing, and settlement of said account,
when and where any person or persons
interested in said Estate may appear and
file exceptions in writing contesting the
settlement of said final account and the
discharge of said Administrator from
further liability.
March 21st, 1882.

It is ordered by the Consul-General
that the foregoing notice be published in
the weekly edition of the *North-China
Herald* for two consecutive issues.

GEO. A. SHUFELDT,
Clerk of the Court.

29mr 11

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from Shanghai,
Mr. ARTHUR ANDERSON is
authorized to sign my Name per procura-
tion.

D. GILMOUR.

15ap 534 Shanghai, 16th March, 1882.

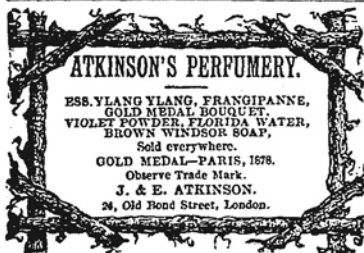
NOTICE.

FROM this date, Mr. FREDERIC HENRY
BALFOUR will assume the Editorship of
the *North-China Daily News* and *North-China
Herald* Newspapers, and will, until further
notice, sign all receipts and Office Accounts,
in the name of PICKWOOD & Co.

Mr. ASTLE GREATHEAD is appointed General
Manager of the *North-China Herald* Office,
and all business communications should from
this date be addressed to him.

JANET PICKWOOD.

n tt Shanghai, 1st September, 1881.



(3) alt. 26se-82 S 27th Sept., 1881.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS: 8, RUE VIVienne, 8, PARIS.

**DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED
GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.**

We invite all who are ailing from DISEASES
OF THE CHEST to resort to Grimault & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME as the
ONLY ONE YIELDING UNFAILING RESULTS in the
treatment of PHthisis, PULMONALIS, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS and various kinds of COUGHS.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypo-phosphite of Lime
is of a ROSE COLOUR, is delivered in FLAT
OVAL BOTTLES and NEVER in QUADRANGULAR
BOTTLES. Call expressly for said bottles,
bearing the SIGNATURE, GRIMAULT & Co.

**GRIMAULT & CO.'S
MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION.**

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S
MATICO as the most active and at the same
time the most inoffensive remedy in the treat-
ment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It
has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of
giving NAUSEAS.

**DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.**

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE, of
prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE
SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and
RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the
CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the
CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted
TO LADIES and to WET NURSES.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes.
ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC
LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE,
FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are
rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable produc-
tion is sufficient to cure instantly the MOST
VIOLENT SICK HEADACHE. It is the most
valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSEN-
TERY, and all disorders proceeding from
derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.
5my-82 16 6th May, 1881.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
contains an unvarying amount of quinine
and iron. It possesses all the powers of these
valuable tonics in banishing diseases and
symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state
of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of
the body, and derangement of the general
health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
strengthens the nervous and muscular
system, improves digestion, animates the
spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated
health from the effect of hot climates this
tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
rouses and develops the nervous energies,
enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels
languor and depression, fortifies the digestive
organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia,
ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest
affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous
tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly

invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental
faculties brightened, the constitution greatly
strengthened, and a return to robust health
certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size,
11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The
name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory,
London, must be on the label. There is no
Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine
and Iron. It is strongly recommended to
residents in India and the Colonies, and should
always be kept ready for use in every case of
fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Pre-
pared only by J. PEPPER, London. This
Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal
roots, is now used instead of blue pill and
calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness,
and all symptoms of congestion of the liver,
which are generally pain beneath the shoul-
ders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred
tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning,
giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and
feeling of general depression. It sets the
sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on
the bowels, giving a sense of health and
comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest
medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a
fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Labor-
atory, London, whose name is on every label.
Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all
Chemists. A most valuable and essential
medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and
Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER
will darken grey hair, and in a few days
completely bring back the natural colour.
The effect is superior to that produced by an
instantaneous dye, and does not injure the
skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is
equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER
is the best for restoring grey hair to its
former colour. It produces a perfectly natural
shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recom-
mended for destroying scurf and encouraging
growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER
—Sulphur being highly prized for its
stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the
hair glands. LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly
recommended. It is most agreeable in use,
and never fails in its action on the colour
glands, always restoring and maintaining that
which has been lost. No other hair dressing
is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by
Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in
London, the Country, and throughout the
world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced
preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

**DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE
LIVER PILLS** (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH
DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN
THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION,
ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other
symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia.
Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to
be the safest and mildest pills for every
constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors
throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad
and travellers.

24mr-83 56

25th March, 1890.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

A DVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

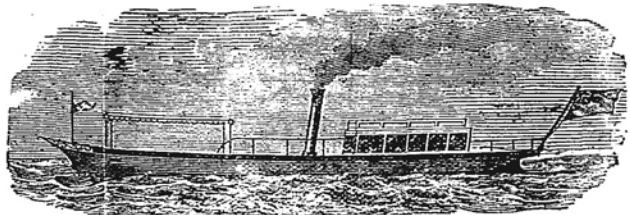
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See Times, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. 7my-82 12 November 8th, 1881.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

WHITE Heliotrope, Ilang-Ilang, Jockey Club, New Mown Hay, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Trade Mark:—An Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. 12a-82 5 2nd Sept., 1881.



**YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,**
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.

(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)

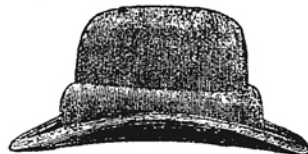
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

28mr-83 o-a-f 12

29th March, 1882.

ELLWOOD'S

PUNJAB



HAT.

A NEW SOFT FELT DOUBLE HAT,

With AIR-CHAMBER, possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—Morning Post, March 3, 1881.

CAUTION.—Purchasers should see that the Trade Mark—as below—is in each Hat.

A NEW SOFT FELT



DOUBLE HAT,

WITH AIR .

CHAMBER.

Possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

23ju-82 22

24th June, 1881.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins



without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14mr-83 9

15th March, 1882.

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVIII, No. 771. SHANGHAI, MARCH 29, 1882.

PRICE, Tls. 12 p. AN.

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England, ...	Feb. 10	Hankow, ...	Mar. 25
San Francisco, ...	" 18	Yokohama, ...	" 14
Hongkong, ...	Mar. 25	Nagasaki, ...	" 20
Tientsin, ...	" 24	Foochow, ...	" 21

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
 Hongkong, ...

DEATH.

At Tientsin, on the 18th inst., FRITZ LOUPE, at the age of 28 years, deeply regretted by all his friends.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED:

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. Greenberg. For Higo—Messrs. D. Dick, C. Schofield, L. Marks, O. J. Crawhall, A. Crompton, E. F. Heath, J. Day, and J. D'Aeth. For Yokohama—Messrs. A. W.

Glennie, F. Webster, and C. Hirtmann, and Miss Webster.

Per str. *Haesan*, for Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. J. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. Cave-Thomas and servant.

Per str. *Haeting*, for Tientsin—Mr. E. Ruegg.

Per str. *El Dorado*, for Tientsin—Mr. T. J. Scott.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, for Hankow—Miss Howard, M.D.

Per str. *Yungching*, for Tientsin—Messrs. N. D. Chika and M. Bell, and one Sister of Charity. For Chefoo—Mr. C. Toukin.

Per str. *Ningpo*, for Hongkong—Mrs. Marks, Messrs. Gott, Davies and Günther.

Per str. *Takasago Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Miss Andrews. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. F. Dunman, Messrs. Meeson, A. Ewing, Cunningham, A. Ilbert, E. Major and J. Beattie. For Yokohama—Dr. and Mrs. Winn and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lind, Messrs. G. M. Johannes, F. W. Marshall, K. Jium and F. Yamane. For San Francisco—Mrs. Hopkins. For New York—Mr. Liang Nie Tak.

Per str. *Priam*, for London—Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, three children and amah. For Swatow—Mr. Laidlaw.

Per str. *Pautah*, for Tientsin—H.E. Chun Lau Pin, Ex-Minister to the United States, and suite.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, from Hankow, &c.—Dr. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Ewen and child, and Mr. G. H. Hummel.

Per str. *Keelung*, from Canton and Swatow—Miss Field, Messrs. Kingsley and Knaphler.

Per str. *Peking*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, and Mr. Stiles.

Per str. *Khiva*, from Malta—Mr. W. H. Tapp's native servant. From Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Pestonjee. From London—Mrs. Ferguson and child, and Mr. Stichson. From Hongkong—Messrs. A. Ewing, G. M. Johannes, W. Weston, Ferguson, J. Allen, F. W. Marshall, E. P. Marçal and servant.

Per str. *Takasago Maru*, from Japan—Miss Andrews, Mr. Yung Wing, Capt. Andrews, Dr. T. R. Stone, Rev. Mr. Andrews, Messrs. W. B. Hopkins, R. H. Pye, W. H. Doyle, Weyness, Cunningham, W. Graham, Kragh and Wang Ching.

Per str. *Wuhu*, from Hankow, &c.—Mr. D. H. Giles.

Per str. *Fooksang*, from Canton via Hongkong—Mr. Chang Lee Chow.

Per str. *Haesan*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Killeen, Messrs. C. Killeen, E. Sheppard, D. Mullins, G. Slade and E. G. Webb.

Per str. *Haeting*, from Tientsin—Messrs. H. E. Jaubert and Macley, Mrs. Williams and Miss Maclean.

Per str. *Amoy*, from Hongkong—Mr. Springer.

Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Duval and child.

Per str. *Pautah*, from Tientsin—Miss Howard, M.D.

Per str. *Hingshing*, from Tientsin—Mrs. Ritter.

Per str. *Swatow*, from Amoy—Messrs. H. S. Hobron, Morifuri and N. H. Fluka.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow, &c.—Capt. Bell, R.E., and Mr. Duff.

Per str. *Kungchi*, from Hongkong—Mr. Toukin.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Deccan*, for London—Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Towell, 3 children and amah, Mrs. Anderson, 3 children and 2 amahs. For Bombay—Mr. J. Newton. For Singapore—Mr. E. Stamps. For Hongkong—Dr. Wales, Messrs. A. Wemyss and W. W. Thomson.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.	Thermometer in shade.	Hygrom- eter at 9 A.M.	Wind.	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.			
8 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction	
Mar. 22	30.17	43.5	50.0	36.0	42.0	37.0	N.N.W.	..
23	30.13	46.0	51.0	35.5	45.0	40.0	S.E.	..
24	30.02	53.0	59.0	42.0	51.5	48.0	S.S.E.	..
25	29.91	56.0	65.0	52.5	55.0	53.0	W.S.W.	..
26	30.23	48.5	57.5	45.0	47.0	42.5	North	0.03
27	30.28	45.0	51.5	38.0	44.0	37.0	S.N.W.	..
28	30.16	48.5	52.5	39.0	47.0	42.5	S.W.	..
29	30.08	54.0	56.5	43.0	52.0	47.0	South	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; x. calm. Force from 1 to 21, estimated.

SMALL CAPITALISTS wishing to Establish a Business should see if there is an opening for a Mineral Water Manufactory, in their district. All information and recipes for the purpose of making Lemonade, Soda Water, &c., is given—previous knowledge is not necessary. The demand for these drinks, is so much on the increase, in all parts of the world, that the outlay for the machinery in all cases leads to a profitable and safe business. Catalogue forwarded free, or can be had at the office of this paper on payment of 1s.—BARNETT AND FORSTER, Engineers, 23c, Forston Street, London, N. lju 8

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Tals 12; Six Months, Tals 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by GEORGE STREET,

30, Cornhill,
LONDON (E.C.)

THE publication of the North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette commenced at 4.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 29, 1882.

THE right of foreigners to reside in the interior of China and to acquire warehouses and dwellings for business purposes, under Article XII of the Treaty of Tientsin, was a burning question in dispute between merchants and the British Foreign Office many years ago. It has again been brought into notice by a paper in the last number of the *China Review*. The writer argues that if Article XII was interpreted in accordance with the views of merchants,

and the right of trading in inland places was conceded to foreigners, the transit pass system would soon be placed on a satisfactory basis, and the illegal exactions of the provincial authorities would be put an end to. By two other articles of the Treaty, IX and XXVIII, British subjects are empowered to convey goods inland or to forward them in charge of Chinese employes; but by the official interpretation of Clause XII they are prevented from obtaining premises where they may store and sell their goods, or purchase native produce. In 1862 the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce memorialized the Earl Russell on the Tientsin Treaty and in reference to this particular question said, that "it might be supposed that the right of trade would involve a right to do acts necessary to conduct such a trade, and without extensive premises, to carry on the business of a merchant is impossible." Sir F. Bruce in commenting on this Memorial said, "As regards the right to open warehouses in the interior it is one that cannot on my opinion be sustained, either on the letter or on the spirit of the Treaty of Tientsin. The word 'places' was introduced to prevent any chicanery on the word ports, and the clause was intended to refer to any other places not mentioned in the treaty which the Chinese Government might afterwards open to foreigners. But it was not intended to open by a side wind the whole of China to foreigners." Furthermore in a Despatch to the Consuls the British Minister said "The privilege of trading does not confer any right of permanent residence in such places (in the interior) . . . At the same time it is equally clear that it (Article 7,) does involve the right of disposing of such goods. They may reside in boats, inns, or the houses of Chinese." The views of Sir F. Bruce were adopted by the Earl Russell, and in consequence of this interpretation of the treaty the preparations which some foreign firms had made for opening premises for the purchase of cocoons in the country were abandoned. Some foreigners were injured by this, but far greater injury was done by it to the Chinese silk cultivators and the silk trade.

In 1869 the Chamber of Commerce returned to the matter in the Memorial on Sir R. Alcock's Treaty which was forwarded to Lord Clarendon. The clause in that document relating to the residence of foreigners in the interior was rather more liberal than that in the treaty of Tientsin, but the Chamber were not satisfied. We agree with what was then said by the Chamber that it is not probable that the permission to reside in the interior would be very extensively taken advantage of, and that if the Chinese Government respected its treaty obligations in the matter of transit and other levies on goods, there would not be such strong grounds for merchants seeking the privilege. The writer in

the *China Review* refers to the tea preparing hongs which Russians have established inland, and his surmise is that the Russians have availed themselves of the doubtful language of Article XII; and in this he is probably correct. The Russians have had the advantage of Ministers at Peking who have zealously endeavoured to promote their trading interests, and who have looked at such things as the interpretation of treaties with Russian eyes. We may take it for granted that the tea preparing hongs and other factories or warehouses which they have opened in the country, have been found profitable, and there can be no doubt other foreigners who are prevented from residing in the interior and trading there, on exactly the same terms on the Russians, are at a disadvantage. That other foreigners besides the Russians have settled in non-treaty places and carried on trade in them is very probable; a few Belgians, for instance, have been trading in Mongolia for several years. If residence in inland places was authorized, very material and rapid progress would be made toward securing an honest application of the right of free transit. The suggestions which are offered to the settlement of the question of taxation on foreign imports sent inland, or produce bought in the interior by foreign merchants, seem calculated to place the transit system on a satisfactory footing. They comprise exemption from the lekin, now levied at the ports, for all goods which are declared as for the interior when import duty is paid—that the exact point at which the outward transit certificate begins, or the inland certificate ceases, should be defined—the merchants tax or Tso-ku levied on imports after reaching their destination to be abolished—liberty to hire hongs in the interior for the storage of certificated imports or produce, and others of minor importance.

We can understand why Sir T. Bruce was unwilling to accept the interpretation of Article XII which the Chamber of Commerce wished. China, and especially the districts close to Shanghai, was then infested by large number of unscrupulous foreigners, many of whom would have been glad of any semblance of a legal right to go inland. But these dangerous classes have practically, if indeed they have not wholly, disappeared and there would be no such risk now as there was then of collisions occurring between the authorities in the country and the trading foreigners who came within their jurisdiction. It is very probable that there is such a class as the writer in the *Review* mentions, "honest enterprising pioneers of commerce, who, if they received support from the authorities, would establish forwarding agencies inland, and purchase exports as the Russians do." And it is also likely that if such a class of men were permitted to reside in their own premises in interior cities or towns, and carry on legitimate trade, that the nation which would benefit

most would be the Chinese. We have on several occasions in late years advocated the desirability of foreigners being allowed to purchase in the country districts and prepare there for export, the tea, silk, and other produce which they require. If the right to do this was accorded them they would restore China teas to that position which they have been steadily losing for many years, and effect many improvements in the preparation of silk. Both would be of the greatest service in China. The German Convention, which was ratified at Peking last year, gives to traders of that nationality the right of travelling and trading in China under passports which must be renewed every thirteen Chinese months, but it makes no reference to the right of acquiring property inland for business purposes. Indeed it might be inferred from the language of Clause I of the special stipulations to the Convention that it was intended to bar by implication whatever rights of possessing warehouses and residences inland which foreigners might still suppose they possessed under the Tientsin treaties, by prohibiting their acquisition at Wosung. We suppose that the subjects of all other Treaty Powers will be placed on the same footing as Germans under the Favoured Nation clause. But unless the full advantages which have been extended by China to Russian traders, are procured for British and others by their representatives at Peking, those who are excluded from participation in such benefits as trading inland places gives will occupy an unfavourable position. Sir Thomas Wade has it in his power, we should think, to obtain such an addition to the Chefoo Convention as would enable his countrymen to reside inland and carry on trade there, under more favourable circumstances than in the inns, boats and houses of Chinese to which Sir F. Bruce limited them.

Summary of News.

SINCE the date of our last issue pleasure, rather than business, has been the order of the day. Neither is this to be wondered at as the cool season is drawing to its close and the dreary hiatus of the summer months with its listless days and sleepless nights is fast approaching. The pupils of St. Joseph's Institution gave a musical entertainment on the 23rd inst., in aid of the funds of the Providence Orphanage, to whose funds must have been considerably enriched thereby. The A.D.C. gave their seventy-fourth performance on the 24th to a crowded house; the piece chosen was *Ali Baba*; a full report will be found elsewhere. The Temperance Society gave their fifth free entertainment on the 25th to a limited audience. The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club took place on Monday, on which evening Mr. Iburg gave his last subscription concert of the season at the Masonic Hall, and Professor Anderson his first entertainment at the Lyceum Theatre, both of which were well attended.

The English mail of the 10th February was received on the 23rd inst., by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Khiva*.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow morning by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Deccan*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Via Suez.)

(Supplied solely to the "N.-C. Daily News.")

London, 20th March.

The agitation is increasing in the southern part of Tunis.

Serious disturbances have occurred in the south-west border of the Transvaal.

The French Press recommend a renewal of the negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce.

21st March.

In the debate on the Cloture, Lord Hartington strongly supported the motion, and announced that he would consider it as a Cabinet question.

Repeated affrays have taken place between the French and Italians at Tunis.

22nd March.

A Royal Message was read in both Houses asking for a provision for Prince Leopold. The debate was fixed for Thursday. Mr. Labouchere has given notice that he opposes.

23rd March.

A ministerial crisis in Egypt is considered imminent. Arabi is the probable new Premier.

Continued fighting is going on in the south-west of Africa. The natives have thrice defeated the Boers.

24th March.

The House of Commons has agreed to the motion for granting Prince Leopold an income of £10,000 a year.

The House of Lords has thrown out the Bill as to Belief in God.

25th March.

4,400 persons have died of small-pox at Port-au-Prince.

Burnaby has crossed the Channel in a balloon.

Obituary:—The Poet Longfellow.

27th March.

Lord Kimberley, replying to a question as to the probability of a Colonial Union for Commerce, said that France declined to admit the Colonies under the favoured nation clause, on account of the diversity of Colonial tariffs, and the high duties placed upon French Goods.

His Excellency Chen Lan-pin, ex-Minister to the United States, and suite, proceeded to Tientsin on Monday by the s.s. *Pautah*.

Mr. Tong King-sing left for Tientsin by the s.s. *Haeting*, on Sunday afternoon. His journey, we believe, is connected with the closing of the K'ai-p'ing coal mines.

We notice by the *Shen Pao* that Tan Chün-p'ei, acting Hsün-fu of Kiang-su, was expected to start yesterday for Shanghai to consult with the Brazilian Minister respecting the exchange of ratifications of the Brazilian Treaty concluded some time ago at Tientsin.

We notice among the list of passengers arrived per *Takasago Maru* the name of Mr. Yung Wing, Chinese Commissioner of Education at Washington.

Mr. Russell Robertson, Acting Judge of H.M. Court for Japan, at Yokohama, delivered judgment on the 8th inst. on the Appeal brought by the Japanese Customs against the decision in what is called the Kobe gold case, in favour of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The post recently occupied at the Kiangnan Arsenal by the Rev. Dr. Allen is being temporarily filled by a Mr. Taylor, formerly of the China Inland Mission. He is no relation of the Rev. Hudson Taylor, who has no intention whatever of giving up the missionary work to which he has devoted his life.

Wednesday (22nd) being the eighty-fifth birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Germany, the day was observed as a holiday at the German Consulate.

We understand that nearly two hundred more Korean youths are on their way to Tientsin, where they are to join those

already at the Arsenal in the engineering and explosives department.

A report reaches us from Tientsin that, of the five telegraph-stations between that port and this, three are likely to be closed ere long, as the revenue of the line is disappointing. Whether the report itself is trustworthy or not, we have no doubt whatever of the correctness of the fact assigned as a reason. In the first place the commercial public are not encouraged to make free use of the line, all telegrams except Consular ones having, we are assured, to pass through the Yamén at Tientsin. This of itself is sufficient to account for much. In the second place there seems no doubt that the tariff-rate is too high for all practical purposes. It is no answer to say, as our Correspondent 'Justice' observed the other day, that the prices charged are no higher than those of the Great Northern Co. Probably they are not, but they might be even lower, and yet be much too high.

—In the same connection we may add that some of the telegraph-pupils trained by Mr. Betts at Tientsin are about to make the line between Chinkiang and Nanking, without foreign superintendence. Their work is said to be very good, the line between Tientsin and Taku having proved to be solid, and to have hitherto lasted well.

We regret exceedingly to say that we have received news from official sources that puts the prospects of the K'ai-p'ing coal-mines in the worst possible light, and confirms all that we have heard about the dead set being made at Li. One of our Correspondents writes privately:—"There is trouble brewing in Peking for the K'ai-p'ing coal-mines. The enemies of progress and of the Viceroy are up in arms, clamoring against the danger to *feng-shui* and to the 'pulse' of the Subterranean Dragon, caused by the deep shafts and spreading galleries of the mines, and the jealous guardians of the Emperor are renouncing all responsibility for any possible misfortune to the Emperor or the country, resulting from the just wrath of the outraged Dragon and perverted *feng-shui*. Mr. Tong King-sing has been advised to hurry to the rescue, and history may have to record a dreadful conflict between this Chinese St. George and the Dragon. Let us hope the Dragon will not win."—We are glad to add, however, that for some reason or other unexplained the confidence of the Chinese in the K'ai-p'ing mines seems to be returning, as we hear that the shares, after being sold at 85 per cent. premium last week, are now at 120 per cent. premium, at which price transactions are said to have taken place.

We are glad to notice the very sensible tone adopted by the *Shen Pao* in writing about the rumoured closing of the K'ai-p'ing mines and its alleged cause. *Feng-shui*, says our contemporary, is now an obsolete institution in China altogether. There was a time when there was some excuse for it. Then people did not know any better. But it is out of the question that serious undertakings, undertakings fraught with the highest good to the Empire, should be arrested at the present time by any considerations based on such superstitious folly. If *feng-shui* was to come into the matter at all, asks the writer, why wait until hundreds of thousands of taels have been expended on the undertaking? Why did the Censor Ch'ên permit the exploitation of the mines at all, if the works were likely to interfere with the spirits of the dead? Think of the stores of mineral wealth that have now been laid open. Think of the cold of Peking, the sufferings of the people in consequence, the high price of fuel, and the necessity of importing coal from foreign countries; all of which will be mitigated now that China has begun to use the possesses she has so long left untouched. Besides, the shares of the undertaking have risen to a great height in prospect of the large output of

coal; and foreigners have congratulated the Chinese upon the encouraging results of the mines hitherto. The K'ai-p'ing coal would naturally be used for Chinese-owned steamers, and if China is not permitted to avail herself of it she will have to fall back again upon imported coal, which will involve the payment of a higher price, and be attended with other inconveniences. Then again, when railways are established, the amount of coal required for use will very much increased, so that if all her mining capabilities were developed China might eventually be able to export coal instead of importing it, which would lead to increased importations of other things from Europe, and tend to the enrichment of both parties. The Censor's memorial is inexplicable, for it is not complied with a view to the benefit of the people or to the welfare of the State at large; its only tendencies are to injure both, and to impose fresh delusions and falsehoods on simple folk; besides which it cannot fail to have a bad effect on future enterprise, in destroying the public confidence.—It is clear to us that our contemporary doubts the truth of the whole story, or affects to do so, by way of throwing discredit on it; no information to that effect, it says, having reached it telegraphically or otherwise from the north. We sincerely wish that it were right, and trust that the businesslike and common-sense view it takes of the matter may have due influence in the proper quarters.

We hear from Chinese sources that the Viceroy of Nanking has already begun to levy contributions from wealthy natives for "the necessities of state." Two gentlemen of high position and large means, who recently paid their respects to His Excellency, are said to have taken the hints he threw out so far as to subscribe the respectable sum of Tls. 75,000 between them. The position of a Chinese who, in the receipt of State pay and enjoying an office under Government, still manages to grow rich in the pursuit of legitimate trade, is peculiarly open to this form of innuendo. There need be no doubt, however, that all funds which find their way into the coffers of Tao Taung-t'ang will be judiciously and honestly expended.

We regret to hear of the suicide of a foreigner at Tientsin. He is said to have killed himself in consequence of the pain he suffered from neuralgia in the head.

It is, we think, possible to find in the *Peking Gazette* of 25th January, where a Memorial on the Nanking murder case is published, an indication of one reason, at least, for the dissatisfaction felt at the conduct of Liu K'un-yi while Viceroy of the Liang Kiang. Although this subject did not appear in the *Gazette* before the 30th of December, the facts of the case were no doubt known to the Emperor's advisers a considerable time previously, and if the conduct of the late Viceroy was on a par with that ascribed to him here, the people of Nanking are certainly to be congratulated on his removal.

Dr. Dudgeon takes up a rather bold position in the portion of his Review of the Customs Opium Returns which we publish to-day. The Inspector-General says that native opium was known, produced and used long before the introduction of foreign drug into China. This Dr. Dudgeon says is an unfounded and gratuitous statement as far as the use of opium as a luxury is concerned. We should like to see the Doctor's dictum substantiated. It was scarcely against the use of a healing and beneficial medicine that the Emperor Yung Ch'êng issued his celebrated ukase during the last century. It was against a vicious habit, and we fear that this fact will be found to militate in some measure against the correctness of Dr. Dudgeon's conclusions on the especial point at issue.

We have received from Dr. S. Wells Williams a copy of the Proceedings of the American Oriental Society at New Haven,

October 26th, 1881. Four communications were presented to the meeting during the afternoon and evening of that day, one of which has a special interest for readers in China. It deals with the Aboriginal Miao-tze Tribes of South-western China, and embodies some remarks on the Nestorian Tablet of Hsi-an Fu, from the pen of Dr. Williams himself. In the course of his expositions the learned Doctor exhibited a collection of forty water-colour figures of as many tribes of Miao-tze, obtained by him in Peking from a Chinese artist. The Miao-tze are in one respect, at least, a unique and wonderful people. They first refused allegiance to the Chinese Emperor one thousand years before the birth of Christ, and have remained unconquered and unconquerable ever since. Several travellers have visited them; but they are found interesting principally on account of their independence and exclusiveness, and not from any special traits of character. One of their tribes was visited by the German missionary Krolczyk in 1870. Whether from inability on the part of the natives to pronounce his name, or from some other cause, the visit does not appear to have been a very great success. The great precautions taken by these mountaineers to prevent strangers entering their districts, says Dr. Williams, showed their fear of the inroads of the Chinese, and their long separation from other tribes. "In their social and domestic life they have sunk far below the Chinese living in the lowlands, and now maintain their individuality chiefly by their seclusion. The total number of Miao-tze still left in China cannot be guessed with any probability; I should place it at less than a million. The French traveller Mohout, who died on his journey from Cambodia to Hankow, thus fairly sums up the intellectual status of this race:—"I am getting tired of these people, a race of children, heartless and unenergetic. I sigh and look everywhere for a man, and cannot find one. Here all tremble at the stick, and the enervating climate makes them incredibly apathetic." This surely is a strange character to give one of the tribes of a race which the Chinese have been unable to subdue for nearly three thousand years. The names of the different clans are curious. Among others, we have the Cave-dwellers, the Water-dwellers, the Nine-namers and Nine-surnamers, the Six-foreheads, the Gentlemen-heads, the Black Miao of Clear-water River, and the Black Miao who live in lofts. The tribe who are credited with having six-foreheads also go by the name of Bonewashers:—

The men braid the hair in a pointed knot. Women wear long garments but no petticoats. The dead are buried in coffins; and after a year's interval they invite their relatives to come on a lucky day around the grave, when they make an offering of an animal and spirits. The grave is opened, and the bones taken from the coffin, brushed and washed clean, and then re-interred, wrapped in cloth. After one or two years they repeat this act, and so till seven times are fulfilled; then they cease. If one of the family is taken sick, they say, 'Your ancestor's bones are not clean,' and take them out to wash them. Hence they are called Wash-bone Miao.

The Nine-namers and Nine-surnamers are apparently so called because of their fondness for assuming aliases for purposes of treachery. The following description of another tribe is also very curious:—

The people select overhanging cliffs in which they dig caves for dwellings: some of them are over a hundred fathoms high: bamboo ladders are used for ascending and descending. They have no plows drawn by oxen, but use iron hoes; they cover in the seed without plowing. Men play on the *any*, and thus find their mates. After a child is born, the marriage presents are sent to the woman's parents. When a relative dies, they sing and dance, calling it fighting the corpse. When the cuckoo's note is heard the next spring, the whole family raise a lamentable cry, saying, The birds have come back, but our parents will never return to us.

Another interesting paper was read before the Society on the alleged site of Eden, by Professor Toy of Cambridge. The attempts made from time to time by men of science to regain Paradise Lost are praiseworthy, but we fear futile. Still the discussion on Professor Delitsch's views seems to have been animated and the subject not without charm for those who took part in it.

The other day we drew the attention of the *Hsin Pao* to its use of the expression 女主, Female Ruler, in speaking of the Queen of England. On Thursday the editor makes the *amende honorable*, and explains that he employed the formula as being, as he thought, the nearest equivalent to the English term. Since then he has looked up the Treaty, and finds that Her Majesty is there referred to as 大英國大君主, and also that she is entitled to the style of 印度大皇帝. In the telegrams published by the *Hsin Pao* yesterday morning the Queen is called 英君主, which is a decided improvement.

The letter we publish elsewhere from a Correspondent upon the site for a Public Market is moderately and sensibly expressed. The writer bases his objection to our proposal primarily on the fact that open spaces in the Settlement itself are fast becoming rare and proportionately precious, and argues that it would be inadvisable to fill up such as still exist before there is actual necessity for doing so, if only from a regard to the health of those who live near. But in the same breath he points out that the Settlement is rapidly being deserted as a place of residence, as people are constantly moving out on the Bubbling Well Road and elsewhere, and that Shanghai itself will soon be occupied by business premises exclusively. If so, then his first contention is very considerably weakened. If everybody is eventually bound to live in the fast-growing suburbs, the absence of open spaces in the Settlement will not be so severely felt; and in point of fact land is becoming so valuable on this side of the Defence Creek that open spaces will soon be too expensive a luxury altogether. It is desirable of course that the Market should be built in as central a position as possible. But Shanghai is growing so big that it is impossible to find any site which will be within walking distance of everybody. Purchasers of household commodities may be expected to converge from Hongkew and the French Concession as well as from the English Settlement, and if convenient distance is to be taken into account we shall want not one market but three or four. Our advocacy of the Municipal Compound is based primarily upon the fact that it belongs to the public, that it is too valuable a plot to be left unutilised, and that its adoption as a site for the Market will certainly save a very handsome sum of money for the ratepayers, whose finances are not just now in such a flourishing condition as could be wished.

The Tao-t'ai has issued a proclamation forbidding the use of kerosine in the city, and ordering all householders to revert to bean-oil instead.

We observe that the Mutual Telephone Association have already commenced laying their wires in the Kiukiang Road, in connection with their exchange at No. 2 in the same street, and that thus far they have confined themselves to the use of brackets, attached to the adjacent houses, exclusively. It is to be lamented that this course, or the use of underground wires as in Paris, is not rendered compulsory for all, by our Municipal authorities.

It would be a great blessing could the principles of the æsthetic-hoarding movement in London be developed in Shanghai, and extended to the telephone-poles which now disfigure our streets. It would be difficult to conceive any more unsightly

objects than the gaunt, bare posts that have been erected during the last few days in the Hankow Road. If they must be there, let something at least be done to cover their naked ugliness. It is regrettable that poles cannot be dispensed with altogether, and the system adopted by the Mutual Telephone Company be rendered compulsory on all.

The French Municipal Council may perhaps not be aware of a curious slip that has been made in the nomenclature of one of their streets. This thoroughfare is named the Rue de Palikao—which means Street of the Eight-mile Bridge; but the Chinese version that is appended reads, not Pa-li, but Pa-hsien, which means the Eight-fairy (bridge.) It will be remembered that 'Comte de Palikao' was the title bestowed upon the French General associated with the Earl of Elgin in his operations against the Chinese in 1858.

We understand that a change in the social habits of many Chinese in this Settlement has taken place lately. Formerly when respectable merchants, or others of the same grade, wished to entertain a friend for a short time or to meet and talk over business or other matters they did so at the tea-houses. But we are informed that the custom is now rapidly extending among these classes of meeting at a new and superior kind of Opium divans that have lately been opened, where, in place of being obliged to meet in crowded rooms, they find more privacy. They can either sit in the public saloon and have their pipes and conversation out of ear-shot of the general company, or they can hire private apartments. In former days a merchant or any Chinese who had dealings with foreigners, and consequently desired to bear a good reputation with them, endeavoured to conceal his fondness for Opium, and would certainly never have visited a smoking shop in daylight. Now, however, they seem to frequent them just as openly and mostly for the same purposes as a London merchant goes to the City Club, or old-fashioned people to business chop-houses.

A meeting of the members of the Light Horse Company, S.V.C., was held on Wednesday evening, in the Municipal Council Board Room, at which there were only eight present. Lieutenant Clarke presided, and it was resolved that in view of the forthcoming annual inspection of the volunteers, riding school drills should take place on the 25th and 28th inst. and 1st prox., commencing at 6.30 a.m.; muster on each occasion to be at, or near the Racquet Court. Some conversation took place on the appointment of a sergeant-major and a drill instructor, and the subject of target practice was also briefly discussed, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Shanghai Temperance Society gave their fifth free entertainment on Saturday last. The attendance, in consequence probably of the threatening aspect of the weather, was rather thin; but those who were present testified their appreciation of the proceedings by repeated rounds of applause. The Rev. W. Muirhead presided and the following was the programme:—

Opening Chorus	Meeting.
Song	Mr. Colborne.
Reading	Mr. Grayston.
Song	Mr. Hey.
Address	Rev. G. F. Fitch.
Song	A Lady Friend.
Recitation	Mr. Waring.
Song	Mr. Ambrose.
Song	Mr. C. Iburg.
Closing Chorus	Meeting.

Much to the disappointment of the audience Messrs. Grayston and Ambrose, who as will be seen from the above, were respectively set down for a reading and song, failed to appear. The address by the Rev. G. F. Fitch consisted of an interesting account of the life and career of John B. Gough, the famous Temperance orator. The songs by a lady friend and Mr. Colborne

were loudly applauded, and those of Messrs. Hay and O. Iburg vehemently encored and repeated by the singers. Mr. Waring's recitation "The Atheian Painter and his Captive" was given with good effect, but was, perhaps, a shade too classical for a miscellaneous audience. The opening and closing choruses were well known Temperance hymns. Messrs. Iburg and G. Lanning respectively presided at the piano-forte and harmonium.

In addition to the degrees conferred on Mr. Robert Hart, C.M.G., and Mr. W. G. Aston by the Queen's University in Ireland, we learn from the files received by the English mail that the degree of M.A. was granted at the same meeting of the Senate to Messrs. P. J. Hughes, H.M. Consul at Shanghai (with honours), Michael J. O'Brien, formerly Professor of English Literature at the T'ung Wen Kuan, Peking (with honours), and G. J. L. Hodges of the Consular Service in Japan.

We are indebted to Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. for the following particulars of the trial trip of the new "Castle" steamer:—The *Stirling Castle* has made her trial trip with great success. She steamed fairly, out to sea and back, 120 miles without stopping, and the average speed was sixteen knots and a half. She then made six runs on the measured mile, and averaged close on nineteen knots. The engines are said to have worked to perfection. There is no doubt she is about the fastest Ocean steamer afloat, and it is confidently expected that she will make the run from Woosung to London within the four weeks. She was to leave London on the 22nd inst.

Captain Jones, of the steamer *Ardantienne*, states in his report:—Left Nagasaki at 6 a.m. on the 21st inst., had light Northerly wind until 3 p.m., when about five miles west of Cape Gotto a heavy squall came on with hailstones and a threatening appearance. Bar. 29.90, sea rising fast, deemed it prudent to put back to Lano Bay. At 5 p.m. came to an anchor in Lano Bay. Blowing a heavy gale all night, and next day and the following night had terrific squalls. At 7 a.m. on the 23rd weighed anchor and proceeded; weather still heavy, sea running very high. Noon, wind and sea increasing, with terrific squalls and a heavy appearance; sea breaking clean over the ship. Found it impossible to proceed; put back again to Lano Bay. Blowing a heavy gale all that night. Six a.m. on the 24th weather moderating with a settled appearance, weighed anchor and proceeded on. Had fresh breeze from S.W. until abreast of the Saddles, and thence to port strong N.W. gale and hazy weather. Arrived at Shanghai at 4 p.m. on the 26th inst.

We are informed that the M.B. Co.'s steamer *Nagoya Maru*, with the incoming Japan mails, is detained at Nagasaki in consequence of bad weather.

The February number of the *Child's Paper* has come to hand. It is remarkable for the number and originality of its Scriptural illustrations. The destruction of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea is the subject of a really very spirited engraving, beside which the passage of the Israelites, who, with bare legs and complacent faces, are trudging apparently through a hay-field, is a comparatively poor performance. Another picture, which at first sight we took for Robinson Crusoe finding his Man Friday asleep, turns out on closer investigation to represent the murder of Abel; while on the opposite page we have the expulsion of Adam and his wife from Paradise. We are glad to see that the editor has disinterested for the benefit of little Chinese boys and girls whose notions of veracity are probably somewhat confused, the affecting legend of George Washington and the Cherry-tree. It is only regrettable that the immemorial "I can't tell a lie, papa" of the youthful hero is not reproduced, the words put into his mouth being simply "I did it." But the Chinese are not an

imaginative race, and the Reverend Doctor no doubt acts judiciously in suppressing what, after all, appeals more to the sentimental than to the practical side of Chinese human nature.

The only business before the Civil Summary Court on Monday was the case of Ah Home v. J. Roberts, in which the plaintiff claimed \$39 as balance of amount due on a promissory note. The defendant admitted the debt, and it appeared from his statement that he had made himself responsible for a liability incurred by his brother, who, from loss of employment, was unable to meet the same. He expressed his willingness to pay the plaintiff, but said that the small salary he was receiving would not admit of his doing so except by monthly instalments of \$5. The plaintiff consented to this arrangement, and His Honour accordingly gave judgment with costs.

Vernacular journalism has long been an accomplished fact in the Straits. A Malay paper has been in existence in Singapore for some years, and enjoys a fair circulation; it is well printed on good paper, and the literary matter, as far as we have been able to judge, is very creditable. A similar venture was started in Penang in 1879, but fell through, partly from want of capital, and partly through lack of talent on the part of its projectors. In fact it would be curious to recount all the journalistic experiments that have been tried in Penang. The *Penang Gazette* has preserved the noiseless tenor of its way for somewhere about half a century; it has undergone many changes and changes, and has passed through various hands, but it holds its own against all opposition. Whether Penang can support two papers is a problem which remains unsolved. The defunct and now almost forgotten *Penang Argus* was started in 1859 and lasted until 1873, when it collapsed for want of an editor. Since then the *Penang Guardian*, *Penang Standard* and *Penang Observer* sprang, mushroom-like, into existence and disappeared as rapidly. The cause of their premature decline was somewhat curious. The native proprietors being unable to conduct the paper themselves, engaged the services of a European as editor. They seem to have had a rooted idea in their minds that a journalist is a species of chameleon who can thrive capriciously on air, for it seldom occurred to them that he would require his salary at the end of every month. As a natural consequence the unfortunate scribbler would work on as long as he could afford to in the hope of ultimately receiving his long arrears of wages, and then resign—when the paper would cease to appear. For this reason the *Penang Gazette* continues to remain master of the situation. Whether a new rival backed by a due amount of capital, enterprise, and talent, would stand any chance of success against it, remains to be proved. This much, at any rate, is known; that during the greater portion of its existence the *Penang Argus* had a fair share of support, support which only fell off in consequence of carelessness or negligence on the part of the publishers. Singapore has witnessed similar attempts and failures, as may be inferred from the short-lived careers of the *Straits Observer* and *Straits Chronicle*, and others whose very names we have forgotten. The latest idea in Singapore is a Chinese paper which has been recently started. The young aspirant to fame and fortune, which is styled the *Lat Pau*, seems to be possessed of more zeal than discretion, to judge from the following paragraph which we take from the *Straits Times*:—

The Chinese paper, *Lat Pau*, in a recent issue, has a scandalous article, to which the attention of the Government should be called. It purports to relate a vile story respecting "a European drawing \$100 a month from a Government Office in Singapore," and draws comparison between Chinese and European morality, much to the disadvantage of the latter. The object of the article is evidently to hold up to contempt the officers

of Government and Europeans generally as compared with the Chinese, and it is clearly the duty of the authorities to take some notice of it, and to prove its truth or falsehood. It is almost incredible that the story should be true, but that is a point which should be easily settled. If the whole thing is a gratuitous slander, then the editor should be called to account and taught practically the first elements of his duty. We have read a careful translation of the article to which we refer. Few things of the kind more thoroughly vile have ever been brought before us. We are furthermore assured that the article is only a sample of a good deal of other matter that has emanated from the same quarter. Writing of this kind and persistent and gross laudation of the Chinese Consul have been the main features of the *Lat Pau* since its first number. It has been in existence now for three months. Unless some security for proper conduct of the journal is forthcoming, it should be stopped by the strong arm of the law.

Both Government officials and private residents in the Straits, we have reason to know, are rather sensitive and impatient of criticism, and are apt to institute actions for libel on very frivolous grounds. The *Straits Times*, however, is not given to complaining without cause, and when it expresses such an opinion as the foregoing we may take for granted that it has good excuse for doing so. The *Lat Pau* has since, we hear, mended its ways.

The most interesting items in the Annual Report of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce for 1881, are that a memorial on the subject of the blockade has been drafted and placed in the hands of a sub-Committee for completion, who are awaiting further papers. The Committee having made a strong representation to the Government of New South Wales on the treatment of the Chinese passengers by the *Ocean* now publish the correspondence. The Chamber has requested to be allowed to join the British and Colonial Union. A daily service of Reuter's political telegrams has been arranged, for the Chamber did not see that any useful purpose would be served by becoming members of the proposed Telephonic exchange. It had endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to get such a change made in the existing P. & O. Time-Tables as would preclude the necessity of working on Sunday.

In the *China Mail's* translations from its Manila exchanges it is mentioned that a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Manila on the 12th March, between 12 and 1 p.m. Telegraphic informations to the same effect were since received from Vigia, Cavite, Taal, Batangas, Santa Cruz, Punta, Santiago, and Bulacan.

The Hongkong papers contain the Superintendent's Report on Botanic and Afforestation matters in the Colony, which unfortunately is too long for reproduction. The planting of Pines seems to have been successful, and also the Eucalypti, the lemon-scented gum kinds having thrived especially well. When planted among the three-year planted pines they did fairly, having grown, in some instances, to nine feet high in ten months; the largest having a circumference of three inches at one foot from the ground. Those planted away from the shelter of other trees have not done so well. Although Liberian coffee has not been found to thrive at all well, the Arabian kind grows luxuriantly and fruits abundantly. The Queensland nut tree has given a very fair crop of nuts, which prove quite equal in flavour to those grown in Queensland. Large bamboos, oaks, pines and banians were successfully planted on the sky line of the ridge on the spur of Mount Gough, though there was much trouble in getting the large and weighty trees up the steep hill. The Australian fodder-plant and the Australian salt-bush flourished until the hot weather and rains set in, when they perished. Those among our readers who are engaged in laying out their grounds will find the report interesting.

The ubiquitous Chinaman, says the *China Mail*, is again to the fore. Even in isolated Mauritius there are no less than 3,558 Chinese, who have apparently quite revolutionised the markets of that colony, by monopolising its entire retail trade.

The *Japan Gazette* says that some months ago when the rate was 170 to 175, large contracts were made for yarn and other imports to arrive. The goods have come to hand, and in a few instances the yarn contracts have been carried out; but the majority have not; nor can the importers induce the contractors to take away their goods. The rise in paper should, it will be generally believed, be availed of if the contractors intended to carry out their engagements; for any greater improvement in exchange can scarcely be hoped for by the most sanguine believer in trickery. But these contracts still remain unfulfilled; and why? Because the rate of exchange is a sham; and the holder of satsu is utterly unable to dispose of them at any price, for the simple reason that there is not silver to be had.

The *Bombay Gazette* commences a leader, entitled "The Chinese and the Opium Trade" by saying:—"A member of the Consular service in China assures us that Mr. Hart, the Chief of the Chinese Customs, is collecting statistics of opium-smoking in all the offices under his charge. The native clerks and others employed in his department number a great many thousands, and as the vast majority of them are opium-smokers, some comprehensive and valuable deductions may be arrived at as to the effects of the practice on the physical and mental constitution. Those of them who are competition-wallahs may have paid their way through college, and scraped together their examination fees, by smuggling opium on their way to the seat of learning. Mr. Donald Spence, Acting Consul at Ichang, tells us in his late report that it is by no means an uncommon custom. As impecunious Scotch students cultivate the muse on a little oatmeal, so their Chinese brethren do it with the more fascinating 'drug.' We shall be curious to hear the results of Mr. Hart's researches."

According to *Vanity Fair*, a prominent Roman newspaper has announced the intended marriage of the Empress Eugénie with the Duke of Westminster.

The more we hear of the nature of Xerotine sicative the greater is our surprise that such a dangerous compound should have been placed on board the ships of war. It turns out that the Admiralty knew very little of the nature of this patent drier, though they had officially adopted it for the purpose of cleansing the interior hulls of iron ships. When exposed to the air it evolves a highly inflammable gas, and in the case of the *Triumph* there had been an escape of the drier which immediately turned from fluid to gas and took fire from the nearest light. On board the *Doterel* there had been an escape of the fluid some fifteen minutes before the explosion took place.

We learn from the *Journal of Commerce* that the capital of an ocean express line of steamers from Milford Haven to New York has been subscribed in England. This is, we presume, a line that was projected last spring, to carry passengers and light cargo, for which purposes steamers were to be built that would accomplish the voyage in six days. Work is said to have commenced on links of railway designed to transport passengers by "lightning trains" to and from London. At the same time great hotels and pleasure grounds will be constructed at Milford for the accommodation of those passengers who may desire to spend some time among the scenery of Wales. Our contemporary says that this line stands on its own merits and asks why the same kind of line is obtruded on Congress with a petition for a subsidy of \$520,000 to \$624,000 a year tacked to it.

There is no difference in the two schemes, except that the English line proposes to make its American terminus at New York, while the American one will finish at Fort Pond Bay, Long Island.

We notice by a recent issue of *Nature* that the use of telephones is rapidly extending in Central Asia. Katti Konagan and San-arcard are now telephonically connected, the distance traversed being forty-four English miles.

A telegram in the *Englishman* states that the Indian surplus will be nearer five than four millions pounds sterling.

We see it stated in the *Friend of India* that the number of tea plantations in the Nilgiris rose to 84 during the past official year; the out-turn having increased from 220,070 lbs. to 649,162 lbs. The coffee plantations in the Madras presidency, in 1880-81, numbered 18,315, with an out-turn of 18,513,138 lbs.

The last newspapers from Calcutta state that King Theebaw proposed to send an Envoy to Calcutta. Nothing was known of the rank of the Envoy but our contemporaries assume that it will be unexceptionable. We hope their expectations will be fulfilled, that the visit will not be an empty ceremony productive of nothing but an interchange of compliments and polite assurances of friendship. There ought to be some plain speaking on the part of the Viceroy, and the fact made clear to the King that whatever treaties may be made, and in whatever way the relations between the Indian Government and his are to be conducted, whether by the reinstatement of a British Resident or not, he must carry out the obligations he enters into.

It is proposed to establish a new bank at Peshawur which will undertake the Agency for the sale of green tea to the merchants and dealers of Central Asia. Hopes are entertained of its making Peshawur a large market for the sale of Indian tea. There is nothing, says the *Tea Gazette*, to prevent a large export trade in green tea being done through Peshawur direct.

Cholera is reported by the *Straits Times* to have made its appearance in Singapore.

We find the following in the *Manchester Examiner*:—"Mr. Ney Elias, British Joint Commissioner at Leh, has sent to India a sample of Russian cloth which is now extensively sold and used in Yarkand. He says it is certainly better than any cloth of British manufacture received in Leh, and adds that the cloths received in Leh from the Punjab are yearly becoming inferior in quality, and will be driven out of the Central Asian market altogether in a few years."

The Kraw Canal scheme is still being discussed in the columns of our home and Rangoon contemporaries. One of the latter has an interesting article on the subject, accompanied by a map and a tabular form showing the saving in miles between Calcutta and Hongkong to be 780 in a distance of 3,080 miles. The writer clearly shows that the Canal would, if anything, be more costly than the Suez in consequence of the hardness of the rocks which exist in that part of the world. He therefore suggests an alternative, which may or may not find favour with capitalists. The real want, he says, is a light metre-gauge railway of about seventy-five miles in length, which would easily carry goods and passengers across the isthmus of Kraw in from four to five hours to spots where all difficulties of channels and navigation would vanish. Such communication, it is further asserted, would tend to increase Chinese immigration into Burmah and, perhaps, ultimately open out the great mineral wealth of the Tenaasserim division.

Truth gives the following:—"An arbitration case is pending in regard to the now famous Borneo Concession between Baron von Overbeck, late Austrian Consul-General at Hongkong, and Mr. Alfred Dent, of the firm of Dent Brothers & Co. The first sitting of the arbitrators was held last week before Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., M.P.

It would appear that the dispute is a question of accounts between Mr. Dent and the Baron. The latter was the personal negotiator of the Concession which he purchased from the Sultans of Sooloo and Brunei. The consideration was a certain number of Mexican dollars, these being the only coins known to these dusky monarchs, and the promise of an annuity. The Baron complains that though the Concession has been sold for a large sum to a Company he has been "left out in the cold," his share of the plunder mainly consisting of the title of Raja of Gaya and Sandakau and Maharaja of Saba, and the power of life and death over the subjects of these two Sultans, whilst Mr. Dent's share has taken the more valuable form of British sovereigns. *Pendente lite* this is all that I feel at liberty to say on this curious case.

The *St. James' Gazette* contains the following:—"The Russian Government is stated to have under its consideration a plan for the construction of a railway, to be called the Russian Pacific Line, from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok. The distance between these places is about 10,000 versts, or more than double that between New York and San Francisco; and it is believed that, owing to the expense of constructing such a line, the project will, for the present, not be carried out; but that another railway in the same direction will be made by the Government between the Rivers Obi and Amoor. This line would be about 2,700 versts in length, and when it is completed it will be possible to travel by rail and steamer from Lisbon to Tomsk, in Siberia, and thence to Lake Khanka, near the Pacific coast. Great stress is laid by the Russians newspapers upon the strategical importance of such a line for the protection of the eastern possessions of the Empire, and of its harbours on the Pacific."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* has the following particulars respecting the *City of Peking*:—"The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *City of Peking* is again in the hands of workmen, receiving an iron deck and other strengthening, involving an expenditure of about \$200,000. She has been an unfortunate investment for the company, and its earnings have largely gone into the palatial, but very unreliable hull of the *City of Peking*. If some of the money spent upon her cabins and furniture had been devoted to extra iron and better workmanship on the hull, she would have been more creditable to her builder, and profitable to her owners. In comparison to the *Belgie*, *Oceanic* and *Gaelic*, the *City of Peking* rates but as a very poor specimen of American workmanship."

From the statement of Silk importations at New York for the month of January last which has been furnished us by the Silk Association, we find that there was a large increase in piece goods, satins and crapes. On the other hand plushes, ribbon, laces and gloves show a considerable falling off. The value of the total imports of all kinds was \$3,062,969 against \$2,424,585 in 1881. The imports of raw silk at New York and San Francisco in January were 1582 bales, besides 469 bales of waste silk and pierced cocoons. The import of raw silk from Lyons into the United States for 1881 was a little over double that of 1880. The importation of silk goods from Zurich was about the same in the two years.

Chinese immigration in California, according to a contemporary, appears to be falling off. During the year 1881 the number that arrived in San Francisco was 17,767, whilst 8,178 returned home.

Quoting from the *New York Maritime Register* the *Gazette* gives the following regarding exports of Kerosene Oil to Japan. The increase to Japan is most marked, the shipments for 1881 being 1,222,413 cases as against 576,781 in 1880.

For a variety of news from the OUTPORTS, JAPAN, &c., see other pages.

Editorial Selections.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

THE facts advanced by the St. Petersburg Correspondent of the *Standard* with regard to the avowed policy of Russia in the Far East are, to put it mildly, somewhat surprising. Not, of course, because 'annexation' is the end and aim of Russian diplomacy here and everywhere else, but because of the charming naïveté and frankness with which it is avowed. The project now put forward by the Asiatic Department of the Foreign Office is certainly not new to us. We predicted many years ago that Corea would fall a victim to Russian rapacity some day, and that excuses would not be wanting to palliate the scheme. The plea advanced for this wanton piece of spoliation, says the Correspondent of the *Standard*, is the insecurity of Russian possessions in the Pacific and the warlike disposition of the Chinese Government. The contention is probably as good as any other that could be brought forward. Something of the sort is of course desirable for the sake of decency, but is scarcely necessary for the achievement by Russia of her ends. We are reminded of the advice given by the money-loving father to his son. "Make money, my boy, make money; honestly if you can, but—make it." In a similar way the policy of Russia may be described without going beyond the truth. "Our intention is to seize this territory, and to seize that one; decently if we can, and shielded with a respectable pretext, but—to seize it."

Now that this open avowal has been made, and effect given to the articles in the *Novoe Vremya* of last year, which advocated the step so persistently, it may be interesting to speculate upon the result which will follow the attempt when the time arrives. Not the least extraordinary part of the Correspondent's letter is that where he says that the instigation has emanated from Japan. If this be so, which we most strongly doubt, we can only say that that country has made a very curious choice of friends. Her too great allies, apparently, in whom she trusts, are Russia and the United States. From the latter, at any rate, she has certainly nothing to fear. That she may expect approval and support from America in cases where she is far more likely to get unpalatable advice and perhaps even sharp rebuke, is more than possible. If her Minister of Foreign Affairs was under the impression that the behaviour of the Japanese to the Koreans among whom they settled would be applauded or even ignored by his American allies, we venture to hint that he has been somewhat rudely undeceived. Japan is no doubt right in regarding America as a friendly Power; but she is wrong if she expects to find in her a flatterer, and equally wrong if she looks for any substantial aid from either the Foreign Office or the War

Department in Washington. With regard to Russia, her alleged confidence in that encroaching neighbour can only be called pathetic. It should have been the policy of China and Japan to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, against a country which, from its proximity, its unscrupulousness, and its power, is threatening to both of them. Instead of this, we find China, on the one hand, wasting time and money on a petty squabble about a petty territory, the right of Japan to which she denies without disproving, and which is of no earthly use to herself; and Japan, on her side—if we are to credit the *Standard* Correspondent—secretly instigating the Power which is a standing danger to them both, to deal a blow at China, from the effect of which she hopes to screen herself behind the grateful paw that strikes it. We insert the saving clause advisedly. It is scarcely credible that Japan should have played so mean and so compromising a part as that here attributed to her. We are told that the alleged instigation was made on the ground, apparently, of the "uneasiness which prevails" in Japan as to the "intentions" of China, the former country looking upon Russia "as a natural ally in the event of war." It would be regrettable to see China compelled to fight single-handed for the independence of Corea. We hold that the freedom of the Peninsula from foreign domination is a matter of as much importance to one country as to the other; that Russia in Corea would be as great a danger to Japan as to China; and that an uneasy feeling would arise in consequence among all Foreign Powers having Treaty relations with both countries.

It will be well for Japan to have no illusions. Her expedition to Formosa—for which a neutral can find many excuses, which we ourselves are by no means inclined to condemn, when circumstances and side-issues are taken into account, and for which China herself acknowledged that no blame whatever was to be attached to Japan, but rather credit—has, nevertheless, left a rankling sting behind it. The expedition to Corea in 1876, and the somewhat excessive treaty extorted by Inoué and Kuroda, in which ancient Chinese rights of suzerainty are ignored, also caused irritation, and was regarded by some of the more restless spirits in Peking as a legitimate *casus belli*; while the recent causes of complaint brought by the Koreans against Japanese settlers in Fusan and Gensan have added to the uneasy feeling between the two nations, already lashed into something like hostility by the still unsettled question of Linchiu. It is clear, then, that the two empires of China and Japan are not in amity; instead of an alliance that would preserve both from their common foe, the disunion is rank and open, and would probably not require much to develop into a more actively hostile form.

Should war ever break out between them, it is easy to forecast the result. After many reverses and disasters the Chinese naval and military forces would be put under intelligent and centralised direction, and from that moment the issue of events would probably be disastrous to Japan. Then new actors would appear upon the scene, and Russia step in to despoil the exhausted combatants. Japan would lose first Tsushima, and then Yesso; China would lose not only her suzerainty over Corea but also her reconquered possessions in the North-west, besides Mongolia and perhaps Manchuria; while a new military and naval power possessing a superb position on the Eastern shores of the Pacific would reduce both China and Japan to be mere subservient and mediatised nations, powerless alike against each other and the Western interloper who would be their master.

BI-METALLISM.

To enter upon the interminable discussion of Bi-metallism has been compared to wandering through a forest in a thick fog when the best that can happen is to find yourself back at the point from which you started. Nevertheless as there still remains some prospect of the Monetary Conference of Paris re-assembling this year, and as a brand new Monetary Association has opened a fresh campaign and thereby slightly re-awakened interest in the question, it may be useful to state what the position of silver was before 1871. At the same time we may briefly review the principles advocated by the two schools of the single and the double standard, and the proposals for the amelioration of the depression in the value of silver and all monetary matters that depend on it, since the action of the German Government began to tell upon the price of the metal. When the Conference of Paris was adjourned last year the only good that had resulted from its meetings was that England and Germany had specified the course they were willing to adopt. Nothing has since occurred to make the English Government more likely to change the principle upon which the currency is based, while the injury to trade and to those whose interests lie in the East which the action of the German Government brought about ten years ago is fading from the recollection of the public. Those who suffered are becoming accustomed to the lower range of exchange, and there is, besides, a growing conviction that the worst has been passed, and that a certain if slow improvement may be expected from natural causes. It is from these alone that any permanent improvement can arise. Artificial measures, such as an international agreement to maintain a fixed ratio between gold and silver, although they would place these two metals on a par for a time, could not preserve the fixed ratio unless the people in

every country liked both of them equally well. Bi-metallists are obliged to admit by their arguments, if not in terms, that people in almost every Western land greatly prefer gold to silver. The history of silver during the last two centuries or more, and particularly during the last fifty years shows that its value has been gradually decreasing as compared with that of gold. After the middle ages the ratio between the two metals was 10 to 1, occasionally varying to 12 to 1, but silver gradually cheapened until 15½ to 1 was a fair ratio at the close of the last century, when it was adopted by the French Government and continued in force in France until 1873. But although France was bi-metallic during that period, and gold and silver were the prevailing currency, Mr. Grenfell, a leading bi-metallist, admits that they were not so at the same time. France and the countries which have had a dual currency never had, Mr. Giffen points out, the two metals practically in use together, but facilitated exchanges between the gold and silver countries by adopting the one or the other currency alternately. This they did at great loss to the creditor class, who were several times paid with a depreciated metal, and at great profit to the exchange dealers who conducted the operations. Many bi-metallists write as if silver had been, concurrently with gold, the standard currency in the United States and France, but the standard of both countries was practically a gold one; in the case of the former up to the Civil War, and of the latter to the war with Germany. In England under the bi-metallic system which prevailed down to 1778, although it was legal to pay debts in either coin, yet silver could only be tendered by tale to the extent of £25, but to any amount in weight. The inconveniences of having silver as a legal tender were remedied in England before 1778, as the bi-metallists say they would be remedied again, if the country reverted to the alternative or double standard, by making gold the currency in practice, while the law remained bi-metallic. But this cannot be regarded as a desirable condition for a national currency, and is virtually an admission of the inferiority of silver. Something not unlike the state of affairs which this would introduce may be seen in the United States at the present time, where although silver dollars are a legal tender they are not in circulation, their place being taken by certificates which perform the functions of bank notes. The adherents of the bi-metallic theory contend that if the old ratio between gold and silver were restored the values of both would as a matter of course remain equal. There would be no more talk of a cheaper metal, because the mints being open to the coinage of both no one would dream of selling either of them under the price legally fixed. But that implies that the only

quality which the precious metals possess is that of money, whereas we know that both of them are largely dealt in as bullion, which under any circumstances will almost always have a value distinct from that which the law may confer on them when coined. And though this divergence may not be of sufficient extent in ordinary times to attract the notice of the public, it would altogether depend upon the quantity of silver produced whether the amount offered in the market would not be greatly in excess of the demand for it as a commodity. The quantity of it which was not required for coinage would be offered for sale. Now the amount of any coinage or currency which Western countries are capable of absorbing has its limits, and these cannot be passed. It is impossible to make a gold and silver currency exceed the amount required by the trade of any country. If it does it will be only to the extent that the inhabitants hoard money, and, except in the East, this would not have a perceptible effect on the consumption of the precious metals. As soon as the quantity of silver offered in any market exceeded the demand for it the legal rates would disappear, and it would depend altogether on the quantity of the metal produced from the mines whether the difference between its value as bullion compared to the price of gold would be 15½ or 50 to 1. And although the production of silver at the Nevada, and, we take it for granted, at other mines, has not in the last three or four years been upon a scale sufficiently large to cause any uneasiness, the presumption is that the diminished supply has been largely owing to the depreciation in price, and that if the metal were restored to its former value of 5s. per oz. the international agreement which effected this would be speedily followed by an increased production at the mines. Nothing is more likely than that the decline in the price of silver caused those mines to be closed where the cost of producing it was great, and we may expect that an increase in the value of silver would be accompanied by the re-commencement of operations in them. Every ounce of silver produced beyond the coin requirements of the nations that were members of the Bi-metallic League would tend to lessen the value of the uncoined metal, and thus help to deprive the silver coins of that quality which can alone insure their acceptance as media of settlement in large transactions, namely, that they should have an intrinsic value as metal nearly approaching to their legal value as coin. If, as one writer on this question has said, any means could be found to invest a given weight in silver with a value exactly equal and at all times as little liable to alter against itself, as a given weight of gold, silver would redeem its position as money. We do not see any prospect of this stability in value being permanently accomplished by the ac-

ceptance of the principle of bi-metallism by the nations. It is only as the possessor of India that England has any interest in the silver question, but that possession and the commercial and other intercourse which it entails makes her virtually the controller of policy in the matter.

FOREIGN-CHINESE LITERATURE, No. 3.

It is to the credit of both Catholic and Protestant missionaries in China that they have been wise enough to see the importance of providing the Chinese with instructive literature of a non-sectarian character. Some have edited, others prepared, articles, and nearly all given their patronage to undertakings of this sort, thereby securing the perpetuity of these periodicals for a succession of years till they may be considered as fairly established upon a permanent basis. We cannot wonder, too, that the more intelligent have sought to reach those able to read, and have spent their strength upon them rather than upon the more uneducated classes. In periodical literature one is supposed to have a class of readers whom he may reach week after week and month after month, following up the impressions made in accordance with what would seem to be two important factors in any work, viz., constancy and continuance. Now in one respect no doubt the Chinese look upon our religious notions very much as we do upon theirs. They have no more respect for the true religion than we have for the false; besides which, they really know much less of our faith than we do of theirs. The various systems of religion in China are studied and the principles well understood by foreigners. On the other hand the Chinese know but little of our faith and that little is mixed with much that is absurd about the extraction of eyes, the performance of magical rites, and the intrigues of priests. We cannot reasonably expect anyone to reject his own system of religion and accept ours until convinced that it is better. Time is therefore requisite to carefully examine both before the Chinese can be expected to discard the one and receive the other.

The intelligent, thinking, educated men of any land are looked up to by the ignorant masses. They guide and control public sentiment and rule the realm of thought. If we wish to reach and mould the minds of those men there are two principal ways of doing it. One is to educate the young, who will constitute this class in the next generation. Their minds are now plastic, and those who wish to give them correct views should avail themselves of the opportunity. To influence the thinking men and women now on the stage one of the best methods is the press, through periodical literature. It is only fair to say of the Rev. Dr. Farnham, whose newspapers in Chinese we propose to notice in their turn to-day, that he has taken a lively

interest in both of these methods, and it was natural to expect that one so devoted to the education of the young would be a pioneer in providing them with instruction in this form. Next to Dr. Allen's *Globe Magazine*, the *Child's Paper* is the oldest religious newspaper published in the Chinese language. Its first number was issued seven years ago last May, the idea having originated with Dr. J. G. Kerr, who published a few numbers in Canton on blocks or a lithographic press. The success that attended the publication of this paper showed that it was well-timed and a great desideratum. From the first, it met with a kind reception, and missionaries of every denomination subscribed for it, some taking as many as fifty and others one hundred copies. It is now carried into all places where missionaries go, all over the Empire as well as to Japan, the Sandwich Isles and California. Though called a *Child's Paper*, it deals with subjects calculated to interest and instruct most adult Chinese. Besides religious and moral instruction we have running through the numbers before us articles on Physiology, Natural History, Geography, etc., etc., with fables and a great variety of sketches and stories well calculated to interest all classes of readers. In catering to the young, pictures were found to be a *sine qua non*, and a native was taught engraving on foreign principles. Though some of his first attempts were rude, and resemble those produced almost centuries ago, when the art was in its infancy, yet many of his cuts are well executed. However, had the editor been obliged to depend upon his own resources his publications must have been a comparative failure. It has been the grants of copies of the beautiful engravings from both the London Religious Tract Society and the American Tract Society of New York that has enabled him to embellish the columns of his paper. In the *Child's Paper* alone, up to the present time, there have appeared between nine hundred and a thousand engravings. The *Chinese Illustrated News* is edited and published in connection with the *Child's Paper*, with a view, as its title suggests, to give the news of the day with suitable illustrations. It deals with a great variety of topics, explaining the phenomena of nature upon scientific principles, and clearing up many subjects to the Chinese mind hitherto involved in mystery and shrouded in superstition. Many foreign inventions and appliances are thus brought to the notice of the Chinese reading public, explained, and defended. In this way the telephone, telegraphs, railroads, the post office, and educational systems have all been fully and plainly set forth. By giving correct information on secular matters, the publisher tells us, he hopes to secure the confidence of his readers, so that when he speaks upon moral and religious themes he will be credited. The *Illustrated News* meets with as

great favour as the *Child's Paper*, Consuls and Commissioners of Customs, merchants and missionaries, all giving it their patronage and support.

Two thousand five hundred copies of the *News* and three thousand of the *Child's Paper* are published monthly. It is only by looking over the list of contents that one gets a proper notion of the number of persons enlisted as contributors. Besides a large corps of natives whose names would not be familiar to our readers we may quote the following as among those who have prepared or forwarded articles published in one or the other of these periodicals:—Rev. Drs. C. C. Baldwin, Edkins, Martin, Williamson, Blodgett, Mateer, and Speer, Drs. Porter and McGowan, Revs. I. M. Condit, S. E. Meech, John Wherry, G. W. Clarke, Jas. Dalziel, Jasper, S. MacIlvaine, D. Z. Sheffield, J. Butler, J. D. Valentine, William Muirhead, B. Helm, D. N. Lyon, J. S. Roberts, J. A. Leyenberger, George Piercy, F. W. Baller, Samuel Dyer, B.A., A. E. Moule, D. C. McCoy, H. Randle, C. Goodrich, J. R. Hykes, A. W. Douthwaite, and A. Strittmatter, Mrs. Dr. White, Mrs. Dr. Crawford, Mrs. Dr. Farnham, and Mrs. Dr. Mateer, Mrs. Geo. Fitch, Mrs. Griffith John, Mrs. A. R. Randolph, Mrs. A. E. Moule, Mrs. Nathan Sites, Mrs. J. L. Whiting, Mrs. H. Corbett, and Mrs. S. J. Holmes, Miss D. M. Douw, Miss Radcliffe, Miss North and Miss Lawrence. The fact that these papers have such a long list of contributors and are under the patronage of missionaries of all denominations shows how popular they have become and what an important field they occupy. We are glad to add that the subscription list of both is steadily increasing.

THE CHINESE IN OUR SETTLEMENTS.

At a recent meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. F. B. Johnson paid a deserved tribute to the value of Chinese industry and Chinese trade to foreign mercantile interests in China. The interests of foreigners and Chinese in commercial affairs, he said, are one. "I conceive," he continued, "that it is to foreign skilled enterprise and foreign capital in co-operation with the immense industry, the undeveloped aptitudes, and the natural resources at the disposal of the Chinese that we must look for our common prosperity. I fully recognise the fact that we are indebted to our Chinese friends for the mainstay of our prosperity in this place, and I hope that under every successive Governor not only will their wants be considered and their opinions taken, but even their prejudices respected." The same remarks are most certainly applicable to the mutual positions of Chinese and foreigners in Shanghai, and we think the time is come when the policy of our Municipal government as regards the Chinese living in our midst should be estab-

lished upon some recognised basis, and the principles which actuate it accurately and clearly defined. A test question arose on this point at the last Ratepayers' Meeting, and the discussion it excited was valuable as bringing forward opinions on all sides of the question and giving an opportunity for their free and un-biassed ventilation. It related to the increasing number of Chinese vehicles on the outlying roads of the Settlement, and the policy or impolicy of doubling the taxes imposed. Now it seems to us that there is one principle of universal application which is as appropriate to this particular question as to all cognate ones. Among the many sources of discontent alleged against the Chinese by their American fellow-residents in San Francisco is that they are content with making money there, and afterwards spend it elsewhere. It is generally admitted that a man who lives and grows wealthy in a given place should at any rate make such a return as is involved in contributing to the welfare of that place and encouraging its trade. The one idea of the Chinese emigrant hitherto, however, has been to spend his American-earned riches in China; and the policy has been condemned as a selfish and unproductive one. It behoves us therefore to encourage the Chinese who acquire money in Shanghai to spend it on the spot, and thereby do their part towards helping it to prosper. We hold that it is to our interest, and the interest of foreigners in China generally, to render the open ports a centre of comfort, and luxury, and attraction in the eyes of wealthy natives. The prejudice against foreign ways is still formidably strong among provincials, and especially among provincial mandarins. There is reason to fear that the influence of the new Viceroy of Nanking will not be altogether in favour of those schemes and projects which foreigners entertain, and with which the more enlightened and progressive among his nationals are inclined to sympathise. It is therefore our wisdom to do everything in our power to bring home to the well-disposed Chinese the excellence of foreign institutions, in small as well as more important matters; and this cannot be done more easily or more practically than in allowing them the full benefit of such phases of civilised life as they are brought into contact with in the different foreign Settlements. Shanghai is, to every Chinaman who comes here, an eye-opener in every sense of the word. The instrument of physical and mental torture known to foreigners as a Peking cart is, in the view of a native of the Capital, a dignified and commodious vehicle, sanctified by the patronage of Imperial princesses in our own day and by that of Confucius himself in days of yore; for its construction then appears to have been much the same as it is now. But when that simple soul arrives in Shanghai,

and finds himself esconced on the yielding cushions of a luxurious barouche or cosy brougham, he awakes to the fact that the world contains elements of comfort and enjoyment not previously dreamt of in his philosophy. Instead of the squalid-looking structures inhabited by Dukes and Princes in Peking, with their weed-grown courts, their rotting, cracking, paintless, wooden pillars, and their heaps of dust and filth, he finds that, here, the simple merchant lives in a mansion of which the most salient characteristics are solidity, cleanliness, embellishment, and comfort. The feeble flicker of a foul oil-lamp or guttering tallow-dip is replaced by the clear brilliancy of gas; soft carpets are spread where, in his own house, he has nothing but oozing bricks; and the roads are smooth and easy, instead of being the string of pitfalls, dust-heaps, and cesspools he has been accustomed to in the North. He then sees how little solid comfort he has ever had in return for his probably lavish outlay; and if he settles in Shanghai, the foreign residents reap the benefit, directly or indirectly, of the money that he spends. Therefore, we say, as it is impossible for us to keep our Settlement entirely to ourselves, and would be perhaps inadvisable even if it were possible, let us pursue the wise course of letting our Chinese fellow-residents feel that they, too, have a stake and an interest in its well-being, and that their taxation is no tyranny. The influence of Municipal Shanghai in other parts of China is, we believe, somewhat under-estimated. As a model of foreign administration it is fast becoming as a city set upon a hill, which cannot be hid. The effect of this has not been to excite any emulation in the breasts of the native-city authorities, for as land has increased in value in our Settlements so it seems to have depreciated within the walls, where filthy streets, and wastes of unused ground, still testify to the apathy of the people's rulers. But this is no reason for regret to us, for it increases the popularity of our Settlement among the more respectable native classes, and thereby redounds more and more to its prosperity. With an enlarged native population, however, it behoves us to extend as much as possible our arrangements for policing the streets. There cannot but be an increased possibility of danger from the admission of all these thousands of Chinese to our more immediate neighbourhood, while the gimcrack nature of the houses they inhabit renders risks of fire constantly more numerous and more alarming. Their carelessness in manipulating lamps, for instance, is proverbial, and there is no reason why the disastrous conflagration which occurred from this cause in the city a few days ago should not be repeated here at almost any moment. Above all things we would urge upon our Municipal police the duty of strict supervision over those eccentric religious observances indulged in so constantly

by Chinese, which appear to consist in making a small boufrie of candles, paper, and joss-sticks, within an inch or two of their flimsy door-posts. This practice is of daily occurrence, and may at any moment be the means of destroying a large amount of native and foreign house-property. An instance to the point is mentioned in the letter we publish elsewhere from our Correspondent in Soochow. The danger is one that threatens nearly every house-holder in Shanghai, and we now repeat the solicitations that we have frequently made in time past to our authorities upon the subject.

THE ENGLISH MAIL-PAPERS.

THE scene in Court during the passing of the sentence on Guiteau is briefly described in one or two of the papers just to hand. The miserable man still holds to his former claptrap about being no more than the tool of God, but has entirely given up the game of brag he played so long. "The American nation will roll in blood if my body goes into the ground. The Jews put the despised Galilean into the grave, but at the destruction of Jerusalem, forty years afterwards, the Almighty got even with them. I'm not afraid of death . . . I am God's man and have been from the start." This is rather different from his former vaunt that the whole press and public regarded him as a hero. After the sentence had been pronounced he went on,—"May the Lord have mercy on your soul! I'd rather stand where I do than where the jury do and where your honour does . . . God Almighty will curse every man who had a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict . . . I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation . . . I shall have a glorious flight to glory, but that miserable Corkhill will have a permanent job down below, where the Devil is preparing for him." However, now that justice is to be done Guiteau is no longer an object of interest to anybody.—The proposed Tunnel between France and England is attracting a good deal of attention. *Vanity Fair* puts the pros and cons of the question with its usual impartiality, but the *Spectator* seems to have gone utterly mad upon the subject. "We are rejoiced to hear that Committee representing the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Board of Trade, are considering its propriety from a national point of view. They are to report, we presume technically, upon the expediency of granting certain powers to a Railway Company; but we hope they will go much further, and urge upon Parliament the duty of an absolute and peremptory prohibition of any such undertaking." What the *Spectator* dreads is the danger of actual invasion. It seems to consider the scheme the most fatuous, the wildest, and the most perilous that could be adopted, and paints an alarming picture of what would be the result—recurrent panics, intense and painful interest in every change in the French Cabinet, liability to a constant feeling of distrust and insecurity, and a sudden hostility between the two nations. All this has an element of truth in it, no doubt; the what-might-be's of life are often terrible enough. But we do not believe that it is at all like what would really be. *Broad Arrow* and the *United Service Gazette* pool-pool all such apprehensions, which appear to them unworthy and contemptible. The *Times* has an article on the same subject; dealing, however, exclusively with the economic and engineering phases of the scheme. One prediction it makes is a little startling. "It is still doubtful how far one tunnel

will ever pay the cost of its making. The chance for three or four running side by side, dividing the traffic, and competing with one another for a share in it will certainly not be great." It is incredible that more than one tunnel should ever be undertaken; yet the *Times* considers that the Railway Companies will not rest satisfied if they are left out in the cold by the Channel Tunnel Company, and that "each will have its tunnel, possibly its two tunnels for the quick and for the slow traffic, or at the very least a tunnel with double lines." Among the miscellaneous subjects the *Spectator* has rather an amusing article on 'Wives in Training,' for which however we suspect the writer is pretty considerably indebted to the author of a certain book in which the biography of Thomas Day, the eccentric author of 'Sandford and Merton' is very charmingly sketched. It was suggested apparently by a case that lately came before Sir James Hannen, in which the hero had married a woman on the understanding that within a certain time she should perfect herself in the piano, singing, reading, writing, speaking, and deportment. This fastidious person also lent his wife a harmonium, and got her to agree that, if within four months those accomplishments are not mastered, the marriage should be null and void. Among the literary reviews in this paper we find one dealing with Mrs. Edward Liddell's 'Songs in a Minor Key.' Some of these are admirable for the combined simplicity and vividness with which the ideas are expressed. The following stanzas are from a poem called 'In Summer Fields':—

Clouds sailing as to God go by,
Earth, sun, and stars are rushing on;
And faster than swift time, more strong
Than rushing of the worlds, I feel
A something Ie, of name unknown.
And turning suddenly away,
Grown sick and dizzy with the sense
Of power, and mine own impotence,
I see the gentle cattle feed
In dumb, unthinking innocence.
The great Unknown above; below,
The cawing rooks, the milking-shed;
God's awful silence overhead;
Below, the muddy pool, the path
The thirsty herds of cattle tread.

There is another, embodying the sketch of a carpenter whose delight it is to realise that Jesus Christ was a carpenter too, and must have entered into the feelings with which he himself begins a good job.

"Isn't this Joseph's son?—ay, it is he;
Joseph the carpenter—same trade as me—
I thought I'd find it—I knew it was here—
But my sight's getting queer.
I don't know right where, as his shed must
ha' stood—
Eat often, as I've been a-planning my wood,
I've took off my hat, just with thinking
of He
At the same work as me.
He warn't that set up that he couldn't
stoop down
And work in the country for folks in the
town;
And I'll warrant he felt a bit pride, like
I've done
At a good job begun.

The *Saturday* has a valedictory article on 'The Last of the Senior Wranglers,' which will be read with interest by University men, and a very valuable essay on 'Scientific Morality,' which is worth perusal by anybody. One part of it, which deals with the developments of Free-thought in France, is especially interesting. Here are some specimens from the *Catéchisme du Libre Penseur*, compiled by M. Edgar Montell, who appears to be a chief apostle and pillar of the Free Thought Church.

"Q. What is God?
"A. God is an expression.
"Q. What is the exact value of this expression?
"A. The exact value of the word NATURE.
"Q. What is Nature?

"A. The totality of all we know to exist in the infinite Universe.

"Q. What other definition can you give of Nature?

"A. It is the material world, and ALL is matter" (p. 14).

Then comes an equally sweeping passage about the soul.

"Q. What is the soul?

"A. Nothing.

"Q. It is not a thing, then, existent in Nature?

"A. No.

"Q. What is the distinction between soul and body?

"A. The distinction between soul and body is a simple analytical process (*une simple procédé analytique*).

The remainder of the catechism is not given, but summarised, and as far as we can understand, with perfect justice, as follows:—

The disciple of the Free Thought creed is taught to believe that Christianity is not the source but the deadly foe of morality. The Church "hates, execrates, and abominates woman," "detests marriage," sanctions concubinage and incest, and prohibits filial affection; moreover she neither honours labour nor allows of property; "Christianity is eminently communistic." But if all this were true, it would be rather to the credit of the Church than otherwise, so far as we can gather from Part III., where, after "abandoning religion completely," we are bidden to "take refuge in PHILOSOPHY—the product of all reason and source of all morality." The basis of this moral philosophy is not duty, but "famour," which is explained to mean the sexual instinct; "the passions of man are his surest and most faithful friends." Conscience, for obvious reasons already noticed in another connexion, is of course detested, and concupiscence or desire takes its place, as supreme; "all that man desires and seeks out of self-love is good, and all that is contrary to his nature is evil." The words conscience and duty are indeed retained, but they are retranslated. Conscience is "the sentiment which prescribes to us prudent conduct and is determined by the reason," which is elsewhere explained to be simply phosphorus. "Duty consists in rendering us devoted to our affections, and to the laws we have consented to, and rebellious to opposition."

'A Minstrel's Malisons' is the title of a clever article on the curses so freely dealt around him by Mr. Swinburne, some of which have been very strangely and speedily fulfilled. It is true that Mr. Swinburne's wish that the galley-bench might "creak with a pope" has not hitherto been realised. But the King of Naples, Alexander II, Pius IX, Napoleon III, Dean Stanley, and Mr. Carlyle, have all gone to their deaths before the withering blight of Mr. Swinburne's verse. This is how one of the greatest poets of the age records his disapproval of Dean Stanley's wish to erect a monument to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey:—

Scorn everlasting and eternal shame
Eat out the rotting record of his name
Who had the glory of those graves in trust
And turned it to a hissing.

The persons maligned by Mr. Carlyle's bitter tattle, published in his 'Reminiscences,' are thus alluded to:—

Those deathless names, by this dead snake
defiled,
Bid Memory spit upon him for their sake.

A capital book on 'Tunis: the Land and the People,' by the Chevalier de Hesse-Wartegg, is reviewed in this week's *Athenæum*. It contains one admirable piece of writing, descriptive of one of the Bey's divans of justice; but we have left ourselves no space for extracts from it. Brightness and vividness of colour seem to characterise the book as much as the country it deals with. We must find room, however, for a graceful sonnet called 'Oxford Revisited' by Edwin Arnold, C.S.I., author of 'The Light of Asia':—

Mother! mild Mother! after many years—
So many that the head I bow turns grey—
Come I once more to thee, thinking to say
In what far lands, through what hard hopes
and fears,
'Mid how much toil and triumph, joys and
tears,

I taught thy teaching; and, withal, to lay
At thy kind feet such of my wreaths as may
Seem the least withered. But what grown
child dares

Offer thee honours, Fair and Queenly One!
Tower-crowned, and girdled with thy silver
streams,

Mother of ah! so many a better son?

Let me but list thy solemn voice, which
seems

Like Christ's, raising my Dead; and let me be
Back for one hour—a boy—beside thy knee.

The following items are found in the column of Literary Gossip.—Lord Archibald Campbell is engaged in collecting legends and traditions regarding the Campbells and Argyllshire.—Mr. P. M. Thornton has in the press a third volume, bringing his 'Foreign Secretaries of the Nineteenth Century' from 1834 up to the last general election.—Messrs. Chapman & Hall will shortly publish a 'Charles Dickens Birthday Book.' Miss Dickens has compiled the volume, which has cost her more than a year of labour. Mrs. C. E. Perugini supplies five illustrations, namely, a frontispiece and the seasons. They are not taken from any thing or character in Dickens's works, but the models are all of children.—A monthly journal, styled the *Irish Economist*, and dealing with agricultural and domestic economy and finance, is to be started in Dublin next week.—Theodore Effendi Kassaba lately got into trouble at Constantinople for the production of political squibs and caricatures. He has restored himself to imperial favour by abandoning politics for romance-writing, which has given more pleasure to his patrons.—The Government of India having finally decided to raise the Punjab University College to the status of a university, it is interesting to note the progress of the college in public favour and its academical success during last year, as far as these can be estimated from its improving financial position. The subscriptions, which were 9,880 rupees in 1880, rose to 16,159 rupees during 1881, or more than four times the amount at which they stood in 1876; and the fees were 14,500 rupees, compared with 3,131 rupees in 1877. Donations amounted to 30,000 rupees. The total income of the college rose from 69,477 rupees in 1880 to 76,999 rupees in 1881, and it is expected by the Punjab Government that a still greater increase will take place when the college is raised to a higher status.

REVIEW.

The Customs Opium-Smoking Returns.

(Continued.)

We have now to turn to the Inspector-General's Introductory Note, which, although nowhere stated, we suppose to be more or less of a précis of the Returns. This Note presents the salient points involved in answering the question which Mr. Hart set to himself—how many smokers does the foreign drug supply. We are favoured not only with an answer to this question, but we are shown the various steps of the calculation by which it is reached, and this to persons not conversant with the Chinese weights and coins is a matter of no little importance. We are also introduced to the Inspector's estimates of the population of China of the native production of opium, and of the amount of money spent upon the pipe, all of which are exceedingly interesting and important. In round numbers the annual importation is taken at 100,000 chests, each chest containing 100 catties. In the preparation of opium to make it fit for smoking, the raw drug loses about 36 per cent. in weight, thus reducing the quantity to 70,000 chests

or 7,000,000 catties. When reduced to mace by multiplying by 16 and 10 the number of ounces and mace in catties and ounces respectively, the total number of mace of prepared opium, is 1,120,000,000. The opium is then sold at 1s. 800 per chest, making thus the imported article, when retailed, amount to fifty-six million taels, thus $\frac{70,000 \times 800}{10} \times 3 = £16,800,000$ or about 3½d. per mace ($\frac{£16,800,000 \text{ or } 4,032,000,000 \text{ pence.}}{1,120,000,000}$)

This is sufficiently exact for all practical purposes. We have seen that a mace of prepared opium costs according to the returns about 5 candareens of silver. The average smokers consume 3 mace daily and therefore about 10½d. By dividing the total number of mace by the total quantity each average smoker consumes daily we find in round numbers 1,000,000 smokers ($\frac{£1,120,000,000}{365}$) 3,068,493 mace the quantity smoked daily, and this divided by 3 gives the number of smokers. The population of China is estimated at 300,000,000 which gives the result of 3½ per million or 1/3 of 1 p. c. of the population who smoke. The native opium comes in here, and on the Inspector's supposition of its being equal to the foreign in quantity, and everything else being equal, he is led to the conclusion that there may be in all 2 millions of smokers, or 2/3 of 1 p. c. of the population. If this appear very small, he even hazards the supposition for the sake of his argument that the native may be ten times that of the imported drug: but even this will not suffice for the consumption of even 4 p. c. of the population. Four per cent. he adds is small, but in China it means 12 millions of people. "It is hardly credible," however he continues, "that native opium is produced in such quantity; but whatever the number of smokers may really be, and allowing that many people smoke without injury, there must in any case be a percentage of smokers for whom the habit works nothing but evil."

The money value of the foreign opium smoked daily is estimated at 11,046,573d. or £46,027. The native drug of equal quantity is said to sell for half the price of that obtained for the foreign drug, i.e., £3,400,000, making the daily sum expended by this million of smokers about 5½d. a piece. "The total amount spent by Chi on this luxury produced at home and imported from abroad, is thus say £25 millions annually." Calculated from the returns, the selling juice of one mace of prepared opium at a smoking-room costs on an average for foreign opium 5.58 and for native 3.98 or almost 4. The Inspector thus rather underestimates the cost of the foreign and very greatly underestimates the price of the native article. At Amoy, the price of all the five sorts is made the same; at Shanghai and Chefoo, the difference is very little. At Tientsin, it is half the price of the Bengal and nearly the same price as Malwa.

Examining in this way, the Inspector arrives at the general conclusion that 200,000 chests of unprepared opium or almost 12,000 tons are consumed annually by 2 millions of smokers, and that these smokers expend £25 millions on opium; that this gives each smoker an expenditure of from say 5d. to 11d. daily and that all the smokers amount to only 2/3 of 1 per cent. of the population.

The concluding paragraph of the Introductory Note is striking. "The Chinese admit the facts as put by the Inspector-General; but they do not find in either the revenue produced or the statistical demonstration of its percentage in consumers, any sufficient reason for welcoming the growth of the trade or for desisting from the attempt to check the consumption of opium." We agree in the main with the Inspector-General's calculations and deductions, but we must take the liberty to point

morphia. On account of the high value of morphia, they might be able to refund all the expenses connected with burning the prepared drug. The idea may be fanciful, but it has often struck me as a possibility.

J. DUDGEON, M.D.
(To be continued.)

REVIEW.

The China Review. January, February, 1882.

THE January and February number of the *China Review* is a trifle heavy. Mr. Watters invests his chapter on the A-mi-t'ê Ching with as much charm as can be bestowed upon it by his graceful style, but its scope is such as to render it acceptable only to students of Buddhistic Chinese. To pursue the study of Buddhism with relish and success, a knowledge of Sanscrit and Pali is necessary; and we venture to say that the mere presence of such terrifying words as "abhiñātābhijñātāh," "chalabhiñña," and "pachclābhattam" is sufficient to scare away the uninitiated reader from attempting to read any article in which they are liable to occur. 'A Page in the History of China,' being a sketch of the period commonly called the Five Dynasties, is not so formidable. It is a clearly written and succinct catalogue of the events that distinguished the tenth century in China, and will be found of value for purposes of reference to compilers who come after. M. Piton's English is occasionally a little stiff, but his article is interesting and useful. Then comes a slashing onslaught upon Mr. Giles, whose views on Chinese Translations of the New Testament have attracted so much notice lately. These seem to have been differently received by different people. In the article before us, the virulence indulged in by the writer is almost vulgar. He deals in such expressions as "miserable quibbling," "culpable haste," "personal abuse," "shallow and undignified," "the ridicule of ignorant minds," "wicked and malicious libel," "the most impotent yet most audacious piece of criticism we ever read." All this violence simply weakens the arguments, which otherwise are often very cleverly put. We have no idea who the author, Mr. Masters, is; but we are very sure that he cannot be a missionary, for no minister of religion would, we should think, indulge in such an ebullition of malignity—at least, in public. We think that Mr. Giles himself decidedly injured his cause by the last sentence of his review; that, however, is surely no excuse for the retaliation of Mr. Masters. Apart from all this unseemly abuse, the discussion as it stands is a very interesting one, and for the sake of all that it involves should not be allowed to drop. Mr. Giles is well able to take care of himself, and does not need our assistance. A contributor signing himself 'Hongkong' writes seven pages upon the well-worn theme of 'Residence in the Interior and the Transit Trade,' the point of which is that in order to ensure an efficient working of the transit-system, it is indispensable that foreign merchants should be allowed to open agencies inland. We never heard of anybody who doubted this. The representations by which 'Hongkong' supports his views, however, are certainly very forcible, and his article is worth perusal. He concludes by submitting the following suggestions to the negotiators appointed under the new German Convention to settle the transit and taxation-question as regards foreign imports sent inland or produce bought in the interior by foreign merchants:—That it shall be optional on the part of importers, Chinese or foreign, of foreign merchandise to declare it on payment of the import duty, as in transit for the interior, which declaration shall exempt such goods from the *tekin* now levied at the ports.—That an understanding shall be arrived at as to the exact point

at which the transit-certificate begins (outwards) and ceases (inwards) to protect the goods it accompanies.—The abolition of the "merchant's-tax," or Tso-ku, now levied on certificated imports after reaching their destination, and on exports from the vendor, although uncertificated goods are said to be exempted.—Liberty to effect the alteration of the name or district given in the outward pass, if the produce cannot be purchased at the price named.—A distinct definition of the phrase "all further charges" mentioned in the Treaty rules, it being always interpreted by the Chinese as meaning *en route* charges only.—That all privileges and immunities accorded be briefly endorsed on the passes; and—Liberty to hire hongs inland for the storage of certificated imports or produce.—The Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence are always interesting and worth reading, while Notes and Queries contain very many useful odds and ends of information. Two items under the latter heading are contributed by "J.N.T., Canton,"—a signature which we predict will be often and favourably met with in the future.

Outports.

PEKING.

A Censor complains of corruption of the native Customs officials. These officers pay so much a year into the Imperial exchequer—whatever be the condition of trade. All ports are farmed out and after everybody all round has had his squeeze, the remainder is remitted to the Capital. Very frequently the *Gazette* contains memorials requesting the Emperor to extend mercy to them, as the goods and ships have been fewer than usual at their port. If the deficit be great, the Emperor insists on its being gradually made up, but if the sum be trifling it is passed over. This gives rise to no end of extortion and embezzlement, false statements of the revenue being often presented. Very seldom indeed does the income fall short of the estimate, and if conducted on the foreign plan, it would never prove insufficient. It is not the higher officials that are generally to blame for this corruption, but the underlings of the Customs who become wealthy. The Censor asks for an Edict to the effect that however much may be collected all must be given to the Emperor. In reply, the Emperor says he will not refer to past delinquencies, but for the future this must be attended to. Officials take office to get rich, and when they have well feathered their nests, they retire to live in ease and dignity. It is this that renders reform almost impossible in Chinese administration.

Another Censor refers to another evil equally flagrant, the enormous number of haugers-on for office. These by a late Edict were to be divided into four classes, and the last class dismissed altogether. The Governor of Fuhkien memorialises in favour of mercy being extended to some of this class. They have been many years about the yaméns and understand some little business, although they fail to pass the necessary examination. With regard to the new men coming up, the rule may be strictly observed; if they can pass the examination, they may be sent home. Very frequently the man of *wen li* is not the man of business, and *vice versa*. This holds good in the West as in China; in fact, it is almost proverbial that the book-worms are particularly bad men of business. And yet China is governed by such a lot. No country perhaps possesses such an incompetent lot of officials as China.

There is hope for Corea. By all accounts the Forbidden Land is going to open her ports to the great nations of the West—the Great Yng and the Great Fah and the Flowery Flag and the Hung-mao or red-haired foreigners. The Viceroy Li has cer-

tainly wisely recommended them to take this step as a prophylactic measure to prevent the country falling into the hands of the Russians or Japanese. The Coreans and Chinese are shrewd headed enough to see the value of foreign intercourse in this light. The land we fear will not be found the El Dorado it is supposed to be. It is about the size of one of the ordinary Chinese provinces; it is very mountainous and the soil is poor and thin. Gold is of course found, though not in any large quantities; but probably with improved Western modes of working, a rich mineral country may be discovered. After the opening of Corea, Thibet will be the only other country in Asia which may be said to be locked. At Newchwang the Scotch missionaries have been busy getting up the Corean language and preparing books and translating the Scriptures. The United Presbyterians of Caledonia are therefore to be the first Protestant Mission who are going in to possess the land. We are sorry to hear of the intended departure of one of the missionaries from Newchwang for a trip home, just as there is such a promise of the opening of the country.

The memorial about the collection of the Customs duties, above referred to, I believe to be in some way connected with the laying-down of railways in China. We are apparently nearer this consummation than foreigners dream of. When the Chinese themselves take up a thing there is some hope of it. They do not like foreign dictation. It would be very remarkable if China should be indebted to her little neighbour Japan for the first introduction of the iron road into her territories. And yet there is something of the sort in contemplation. With her own iron, and Japanese workmen and skill, the Viceroy may be able to get the thin edge of the wedge in, and, once inserted, this practical people will not be long to take advantage of it. My reason for thinking the above memorial refers to something of this sort is that the Board of Revenue has replied that it has not the money to spend upon the scheme and this is a suggestion whereby the Imperial exchequer might be filled. We shall see.

The weather has suddenly got very warm. Yesterday the thermometer stood 68° in the shade and at night it indicated 38°. At this time last year we had no steamers at Tientsin, and the Gulf was filled with ice. The departing Peking residents are busy packing and soon we shall lose them. Already a new French interpreter from Tientsin has arrived to take M. Ristelhueber's place, who goes home on leave. Mr. Holcombe, the American Chargé d'Affaires, has gone on a short visit to Tientsin. The sad news of the death of Dr. Martin's eldest son reached us a few days ago and the greatest sympathy is felt for them. St. Patrick's day—the 17th of March—is to be held here, the British Minister giving a grand dinner to his Hibernian friends. The programmes are out for the Peking races, and gentlemen are beginning to look to training themselves and their ponies.

The *Gazette* refers to a charge against a Military Governor in Shense guilty of forging seals and *pien pan*. His servants were examined and the charge was found correct. In the meantime, while his retainers were in prison, the official himself burned the false seals and accused his servants of the crime, saying that as soon as he learned that they were guilty, he had had the seals destroyed. The Censor who complains urges the charge that the official ought to have sent his servants to the yamen and not to have waited until they were apprehended before burning the forged instruments. This case is ordered to be carefully examined into.

In Honan there is some trouble about the identity of a thief. The man in charge is not supposed to be the guilty person. The case has been hanging on for some time.

The father of the so-called thief testifies to the identity of his son, the thieves with whom he is said to have been in league do not recognise him, and the underlings insist that he has changed his name. The Emperor is asked to send some big official to enquire into the whole case. Why does the Governor himself not manage a matter of this sort without calling upon the Throne for a special examination? There is no doubt a grave error somewhere, and this appears like an attempt to cover over the deficiencies of some former official.

The appointment of the new Customs Taotai at Tientsin is noted, in place of the former, one Cheng, who has gone as Minister to the United States.

Peking was agitated a few mornings ago to learn that several high officials had been dismissed from office. One is Tung Hsiun, the President of the Board of Revenue, who was formerly a Minister in the Foreign Office. He is now an old man, and must be incapacitated by sheer age from discharging his functions. Another is Wan Ching-li, the President of the Board of Civil Office. His case has been getting into bad odour for some time, and a charge against him a year ago was not pressed; but his late act of nepotism has brought down upon him a sentence of dismissal. He lives in a grand house which he has built outside the Shun Chih Men and has been investing his money in rice and other shops. Although not a native of Peking, he has made his abode here and has engaged his soul in buying and selling. And this in itself is no small crime for an official to be guilty of. We foretold sometime ago that he would be asked to retire into private life. A third man dismissed is Tung Hua of the Censorate—his chief fault being misdeemeanour, arising, as do most faults of Chinese officials, out of inordinate avarice and covetousness.

The only other two officials that have got their *quietus* are En Lin and Tieh Chi, Vice-Presidents of the War and Colonial Offices respectively.

We observe with pleasure that Mao Chang-hsi, formerly President of the Board from which Wan has been dismissed, and who retired for the customary 27 months on the death of his mother, has obtained the Presidentship of the Board of War.

Among the Peking high officials that come out of this scrutiny and are mentioned with praise are Prince Kung, Pao Chung-tang, Li Hung-tso (by-the-by he has never once as yet put in an appearance at the Foreign Office, to a seat at which Board he was appointed when preceptor to the late Emperor) Ching Lien, and Wang Wen-shao. It will be observed that these men are all in the Cabinet and members of the Foreign Office. It is pleasant therefore to see them getting their due meed of praise although it should come from themselves. Among the outside officials three only are put down for praise, that is Li Hung-chang, Tso Tsung-t'ang and Admiral Peng of the Yang-tze.

It is blowing quite a hurricane here to-day, and the dust is something awful. Yesterday was like a summer day, and this is the result—a very common one at Peking. 16th March.

TIENTSIN.

An order has been issued stopping work at the Kai-ping mines. The objection stated against them in the memorial to the throne was, I understand, that foreign methods of mining go down into the vitals of this great earth-dragon—Chinese methods only tickle his hide—hence he is uneasy, in fact angry. Consequently the late Empress cannot rest quietly in her grave; it is therefore necessary to cease further operations of that sort.

My own impression is that this will only be a temporary cessation of operations, and

that the Viceroy will carry the matter on. It seems to me almost a test case of necessity. If after all the successful prosecution of those extensive works to the present, and the immediate prospects of great results they must now be abandoned, it will probably prove a retrograde movement of many decades of years.

The scheme of a Bund and road from the settlement to the Viceroy's Yamén, which seemed so certain of accomplishment a short time ago, seems likely to fall through, it is now said. There seems to be no very good reason why so desirable a public work should not be constructed, but I believe that complications have arisen which are not likely to be adjusted—at least, at present.

17th March.

The Viceroy reached Tientsin yesterday afternoon. His detention in Pao-ting Fu is thought to have been caused by the trouble concerning the mines. It is reported to-day that work at the mines is to be resumed. It is to be hoped that a sufficiently potent opiate has been administered to the Earth Dragon to keep him forever quiet hereafter. Motions affecting such important operations as those at Kaiping are not desirable.

It is gratifying to hear that the projected bund scheme has again changed face, and is now presenting a more hopeful and encouraging aspect. All well-wishers to Tientsin will hope for its speedy consummation. The value of good roads between Tientsin and the foreign settlement can hardly be over-estimated.

20th March.

HANKOW.

Li Ching-fang has been here and has departed. So has the Taotai, who is summoned to Peking and whose place is taken by a Tartar, son of Ki-chan, the signer of the old Treaty. There is also news that the case of the murder of the French missionary on the borders of Thibet has been brought to a termination, two of the murderers having been executed and two others arrested, an indemnity paid and proclamations posted at Bathang (Patang) and other places insisting on respect being paid to missionaries; for which satisfactory conclusion M. Bourée, the French Minister, and M. Scherzer, the French Consul, deserve all praise.

The community are occupied with burning questions.

1st.—The races, the entries for which closed yesterday, shewing more stables, but fewer entries than last year.

2nd.—An admirable Fancy Dress Ball, which was given by the Bachelors a week ago, and a second to be given by the popular Scotchman who represents the clan Drinkwater; and

3rd.—A Municipal meeting which is to come off on Tuesday next to discuss—or “cuss”—generally and in a discursive manner all sorts of matters.

The weather is charming; everything green and bursting into leaf and blossom, and the promise of an early tea-season. A murrain is said to have broken out among the cattle and ponies in the country round, but it does not seem to have reached Hankow.

The new Commissioner Mr. Cartwright is expected on Friday and Mr. and Mrs. White then leave, to the regret of the community. Mr. Moorhouse and Mr. Landes of the Customs also leave immediately, being transferred to Kiukiang.

The Church question is still occupying the Committee, Dr. Mawbey kindly taking the services till some more permanent arrangements can be made.

22nd March.

SOOCHOW.

There have been numerous fires of late in different parts of the city and suburbs, causing the loss of a few lives and of much property. It is believed there is a company of men and women from the north of the river banded together to set fire to houses, and take advantage of the confusion thus created to steal anything they can lay their hands on. The number is variously reported at from ten to a hundred. Two of the band are said to have been caught, and have confessed that they were members of a gang of twelve who had combined together for purposes of arson and plunder.

I saw two Proclamations yesterday in reference to the matter, posted up in a public place. They were issued by the three District magistrates of this city in combination. The first one began by stating that the people for the sake of a little gain, were using “foreign fire”—kerosene—not knowing or caring that it was very dangerous, and was the cause of many fires. Also that many people were in the habit of piling their rice-straw fuel against the front door of their houses, which practice gave evil-disposed persons a good chance to set fire to the house. Therefore this proclamation was issued to forbid these two things; viz., the use of kerosene, and the piling of fuel against the front door of the house. The people of every class must know that the use of “foreign fire” was very dangerous, therefore they must change their lamps, and hereafter use vegetable oil instead. They must also be careful where they placed their rice-straw fuel. The other proclamation referred to the band of men and women, who are said to be prowling about the streets at night bent on arson and plunder, and called on the constables and the people of every class to be especially on their guard, and to use every means in their power to apprehend the members of this infamous gang.

I have heard that some of the people are saying that the building of so many foreign houses in the city has spoiled the *feng shui*, and therefore numerous fires have occurred. The Southern Methodist Mission built three houses in this city last autumn—a residence, a church and a girls' school. There had already been built a residence and a boarding school for boys. The Southern Presbyterian mission also built a residence last fall. These, with the residence built by the Northern Presbyterian mission in 1877, make altogether seven buildings in this city that have more or less the appearance of *yang wong* or foreign houses. But, thanks to a kind providence, we have had no trouble in any way, and are fully recognized by the officials, as stated in several proclamations that have been issued in reference to us from time to time.

25th March.

HANGCHOW.

The spring sacrifices to Confucius have just been celebrated in this city. Twice in the year, in the second and eighth months, these honours are paid to “the Throneless King” in every provincial, prefectural and district city—nearly 1600 in all—in the Empire. The custom originated a few years after the death of the Sage. In the provincial capitals, the sacrifices are accompanied with music and pantomimes, but in inferior cities the sacrifices alone are offered.

It requires some enthusiasm to rise at 3 a.m. and walk a mile or two to the Confucian Temple, and some may be content to attend the rehearsals which are held on several afternoons previous. But one who has seen it by lamp-light, testifies that it is well worth all the inconvenience it may cost. The grounds are large and laid out with taste, and when seen under the light of hundreds of lamps their beauty is

increased a thousandfold, and the service is much more impressive in the still, solemn hours of night.

If we reach the temple by four o'clock there will be some time to look around. Under a temporary awning in front of the Temple, the musical instruments are arranged ready for the performers. There are thirteen kinds, the *kyin*, *seh*, *sen*, *fife*, *flute*, *flageolet*, etc., besides a frame on which hang sixteen bells and another frame with sixteen *ky'ing* (pieces of precious stone eighteen inches long by five wide and in the shape of an elbow), which give very sweet tones when struck. Inside the Temple are the sacrificial implements and victims—an ox, a goat, a pig, a fowl, and a rabbit, vegetables, fruits and grain. The loud beating of the great bass drum announces the arrival of the Provincial Governor and the beginning of the ceremonies. He is met at the entrance gate by those who take part, and escorted in procession to the Temple door. Here they take their respective positions. The central position in front of the Temple is occupied by the pantomimists—thirty-six youths dressed in the costume of *siu-tsai*, and each one holding in his hands a red flute and a red wand with a long Mongol pheasant feather sticking in one end of it. The musicians, about forty in number, take positions in the spaces to the right and left of the pantomimists. Those acting as priests, the Governor assisted by six scholars, have their stations at the extreme right and left of the musicians. On a given signal from the Master of Ceremonies, the music, accompanied by the chanting of a plaintive dirge-like tune, and the pantomimic performance, began, and the company of priests also commenced their solemn march into the Temple where they performed some rites which we could not see. The pantomime consisted by the thirty-six youths acting in unison, keeping time with the music, making various postures and presenting the flute and wand in various positions, but generally crossed at different angles. What it meant we could not learn, except that "it was intended to attract the notice and secure the presence of the birds and beasts, as was the case in the ancient times of purity or and virtue."

At the close of one act, occupying about ten minutes the priests came out of the Temple and the music and pantomime ceased for a short time. There were six acts, when the service was pronounced finished. There were very few persons present besides those engaged in the service. The victims, except the goat, which was borrowed for the occasion, are divided among the officials and others who take part in the service. There are also offerings of silk, and one piece of pure white satin is burned as an offering. It is estimated that 27,000 pieces of silk and 62,000 victims are offered in the various Confucian Temples during the year, and this has been the case for well-nigh two thousand years.

23rd March.

SWATOW.

A Correspondent writes as follows:—I hear that a splendid silver cup richly gilt has been presented to Captain W. Rae, late Tide-Surveyor and Harbour-master of the port of Swatow, who is about to depart for Europe on leave with his family. The cup is finely chased and accompanied by an appropriate address in golden letters on white satin signed by all the members of the Imperial Maritime Customs out-door staff of Swatow, the letters being worked with gold thread on the silk. Captain Rae has had the singular good fortune to secure the good-will and respect of all who have had to deal with him officially or socially; in the execution of his duties he has indeed been firm but always just, and in his relations with the public he has never failed

to distinguish himself by a commendable degree of consideration and tact. Captain Rae will be long remembered in Swatow for his unvarying kindness toward everybody, and the conscientious order in which the Buoys and Beacons under his charge were kept, which latter circumstance is of the greatest importance to a large shipping port like Swatow. Of other official movements it may be reported that Mr. Octavius Johnson has been transferred to Foochow, and that Mr. Fraser has taken his place as Assistant at H.B.M.'s Consulate. Mr. Johnson was one of the most accomplished members of the local A.D.C. and a general favourite with the public. The steamship *Glenfruin* is taking coolies from here to Singapore, and the only sailing vessel in port for several days has been the *Martha* of Shanghai. The weather has been fine lately, but inclined to be foggy; it is getting so warm already that white clothes will soon have to be donned. Formerly the community used anxiously to watch our much respected resident disciple of Aesculapius, Dr. Scott, when the hot season was about to set in, and as soon as that gentleman appeared first in white clothes, similar garments became the orthodox fashion for the season, and everybody used to follow suit. This season, perhaps, our present medical officer Dr. Pollock, F.R.A.S. will take the lead. The pioneers of the next mosquito crop are putting in an appearance already, and an invasion of this part of the country by the main body of the army is becoming imminent. That's our latest rumour of war here. Everything else is dull and decorous at present including the famous Swatow Guild, who received last year such a useful lesson by the Imperial Maritime Customs to be a little more discreet and moderate for the future, which, it is to be hoped, will not soon be forgotten by that conceited and imperious association. One of our most esteemed local missionaries, Miss Fielde, is leaving by one of the C.N. Co.'s new steamers for home via Shanghai on a well earned holiday. By the same steamer Messrs. Kingsley and Knoepfle of the Imperial Maritime Customs proceed to Shanghai; the former going to Ningpo, and the latter to Chinkiang.

FOOCHOW.

The Min and How-kwan Magistrates, Miu and Yü, jointly issue this notification for the purpose of preventing the opening of shops for the issue of paper notes of small value, as well as those which keep cash signs, by which they are known as Money-Changers.

Whereas the use of paper notes issued by the Bank shops has been found to be of much convenience in handling them and serving as a mode of currency; and for this purpose the issue of paper notes of large value was made not only for 20,000 or 30,000, but to 100,000 cash as well, and the paper notes of small value were issued for the most as 400, 500 and 600 cash. It has been recently found that, after all, the issue of even smaller value paper notes of 100 and 200 cash was very extensive, and that the opening of shops of this description was also increased and caused confusion. The issue of this kind of paper notes of small value, such as the latter, by these shops is extensively used by the coolie class and common traders, and there is little complaint made by them (to the Authorities) when the shops happened to fail, thus emboldening (the owners of these shops) to issue, as their wishes require, such notes overflowing to excess (*lit.*: beyond means); there are some among them, who opened such shops not long ago, who have absconded and closed their shops not even giving the time to those who held their notes to cash the money, thus giving no means to have such defaulters seized and make good the payment; and by the injurious acts of such men the

common traders and poor people were the great sufferers.

There is also a class of people who kept hanging cash signs in front of their shops but they issue no paper notes, and their sole business is to mix small (*lit.*: spurious) cash with large ones, with which they used to change for paper notes issued by the other shops, and again with the paper notes thus obtained they changed for large cash which they again mixed (with the spurious cash) for the purpose of circulation, and at times these shops gave out short amount of cash to those who came for exchange. The selfish greed for gain, and the injury done by this class of men to the people is really a matter of abhorrence, therefore it is proper at this time to put in order the laws concerning cash matters.

Should there be no rigorous measure taken to prevent such practices whereby they may be commanded to restrain from carrying on such trade, how could this root of the evil of (using) the small (*lit.*: spurious) cash be exterminated, and the greedy wish of the unscrupulous men restricted?

Besides giving orders to the managers of the different Banks, within and without the City, to make a true report as to how many are the shops, inside and outside the City, opened for the issue of paper notes of small value (of 100 and 200 cash) as well as those which did exchange, and also to ascertain who is the owner of the shop, further at what place he used to live, for which a list is required when the matter is reported, so that action may be taken with regard to it, therefore it is proper for us to issue this notification for the prevention of such shops being opened, and for this you, the owners of the shops that issued paper notes of small value (of 100 and 200 cash), and those who kept exchange shops and employes of such shops is well, are commanded to know that within the period of ten days from the date of the issue of this notification you must receive back (*lit.*: redeem) the entire amount in cash for the paper notes of small value (of 100 and 200 cash) so issued, and, (after so doing) you are to stop from carrying on such trade. Furthermore you are also not allowed to re-open such shops; wherefore you are uniformly instructed to discontinue such trade and seek some other business, so that failures, occasioned by your selfish greed for gain, may be prevented.

It is hereby enjoined that owners of property, after the issue of this notification are not allowed to let their houses to those open shops for the issue of paper notes of small value (of 100 and 200 cash) is well as to those who open exchange shops. Acting contrary to this, the masters of such shops and their employes shall be apprehended and summarily dealt with, and the houses (in which the shops are opened) sealed and confiscated to the Government.

The laws follow the words expressed by us, the Magistrates, and no leniency will be shewn to those who offend against them, therefore it is proper that you all must obey this injunction, and do not act against this purposely issued notification.

Dated the 9th day of the first moon in the 8th year of the Reign of Kwang-Su (26th February 1882).—*Foochow Herald.*

AMOY.

We have been favoured with the following result of yesterday's (13th inst.) boat race between the *Catamaran* and the Harbour Master's boat.

Started at 12h. 8m. Rounding Kellet Spit buoy Customs gig 1m. 15sec. ahead, rounding mark off Taipan Point 6m. 30sec. ahead. Boats then commenced to beat for mark off Cliff Point (below Cornwallis Stone), a strong gale was blowing, and the *Catamaran* drifted hopelessly to leeward, principally through her coxswain carrying too great a press of canvas; her weather

boards appearing to be often under water. About 1.15 Catamaran gave up the race and stood for Brown's jetty the gig passing winning post at 2.12.

It is considered that the Catamaran would have made a better show had she been differently handled; but it is hardly probable she could, owing to her build, compete with the Customs boats if well sailed.

The s.s. *Jeddah* left this port yesterday (17th inst.) for the Straits Settlements with 726 Chinese passengers.

A bowling match was played at the Club on Saturday evening, between an English and German team, resulting in a victory for the representatives of the British nation. A great feat was achieved by Mr. George Brown, who scored three hundred in one game, and two hundred and seventy seven in the following game, twenty-one doubles being scored in succession. This, we believe, is the highest average ever attained in Amoy.

H.M.S. *Foxhound*, Commander McQuhae, R.N., arrived yesterday (21st), from Foochow and left to-day for Swatow.—*Amoy Gazette*.

HONGKONG.

We have been informed, and are glad to note, that our public-spirited townsman, the Honourable E. R. Bellios, is not neglectful of the interests of Hongkong, although away from us on a holiday. Having heard at Singapore that North Borneo, or Sabah, is likely to be a source of wealth to merchants and others of Hongkong, he has arranged for a special correspondent to proceed to Sabah, and make a report from time to time to the principal papers of Hongkong.

The first annual report of the Medical Missionary Hospital at Fatshan, in connection with the Wesleyan Missionary Society, has just been issued, and shows that much good can be done even in a small way. The Mission was started nearly a year ago, but it was only in October of last year that a hospital could be secured; notwithstanding the difficulties which have had to be contended with the results are very satisfactory. The number of patients who have received treatment amounts to 6,052, and of these 101 had been treated indoor, the remainder being out patients. Amongst the indoor patients were twenty opium smokers, seventeen of whom after remaining in hospital about a fortnight declared themselves completely cured.

We learn that a subscription of \$15 per head was started by the Chinese, previous to the departure of His Excellency Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy, to defray the expenses of the steam-launches and fire-crackers used at his embarkation, the cost of the two flags referred to by our correspondent a few days since, and to give a costly present to His Excellency. The present referred to will, we understand, consist of a Mandarin's Red Umbrella, on which will be embroidered the names of the subscribers (one hundred and sixty-five in number); one embroidered table cover; and also a choice tea service, in white jade, which will consist of a tea-tray, a teapot, cream-jug, and six tea-cups and saucers. These articles are now being specially prepared for Governor Hennessy in Canton City, and are, as far as we know at present, to be sent home in about three weeks' time. This looks very like a confirmation of the belief that Governor Hennessy has not only left Hongkong for good, but that he has meditated leaving the Colonial Service altogether. So let it be.

In the despatches, part of which we recently published, Sir John Pope Hennessy pats the Hon. M. S. Tonnochy on the back in a way which would incline one to the belief that it was done as a sort of return for services rendered. The estimate for the year 1880 is spoken of as "highly creditable to the Acting Colonial Treasurer,"

while Mr. Tonnochy's "prudent anticipations" are warmly commended. It is wonderful, considering how much praise of the Administrator is contained in Sir John Pope Hennessy's despatch of the 30th August, why Mr. Tonnochy should have been so anxious to keep his light hidden under a bushel. Perhaps respect for his chief's reputation outweighed personal considerations, and made him anxious to sacrifice himself so that unpleasant revelations should not be made of one who had been the principal means of Mr. Tonnochy's advancement to his present position. It is significant, as showing the attention paid to Sir John Pope Hennessy's recommendations that not the slightest allusion is made to Mr. Tonnochy in the answering despatch over the Earl of Kimberley's signature.

We notice amongst the arrivals by the English mail steamer *Khiva* that of Mr. H. A. Giles, Acting Consul at Amoy.—*China Mail*.

We are pleased to learn that at the last meeting of the Senate of Queen's University, Ireland, held on the 1st February, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Hon. James Russell, Registrar-General and Colonial Treasurer of this Colony. Mr. Russell graduated B.A. at Queen's in 1863, M.A. in 1873, and LL.B. with university gold medal in 1874. The honour has been conferred unsolicited on several of the old alumni of the University, Mr. Russell, Mr. Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, China, and Mr. Aston, of Japan, being among the number.

We learn by a private letter from Suez, dated the 16th February, that there were at that time over forty steamers detained in the Canal owing to the quarantine regulations enforced on all vessels calling at ports between Singapore and Suez. One steamer had been detained nine days, another seven, and the *Glenoe* five. Steam-launch owners were realising large sums, their services being in request at enormous rates.

We are informed that a *Mán Man Sán*, or "Ten thousand people Umbrella," and an address embroidered on satin are being made in Canton for presentation to Governor Hennessy by the Chinese community of this colony, and will be forwarded to His Excellency when finished. The red umbrella will bear the four characters, *Wai, Po, Quan, Lai* ("favour, protection, all, people"), and below an inscription by the community of Hongkong. We are assured that no other present has been made or is in contemplation by the Committee who have had the management of the affair, and we are unable to ascertain that another presentation is intended by another section of the Chinese community.

Our Macao contemporary hears that permission has been asked by two Chinese, Portuguese subjects, for the establishment of two large silk filatures at Macao.—*Daily Press*.

NAGASAKI.

Another German vessel, the *H. Bremer*, arrived from Cronstadt on Saturday, 11th inst., flour laden, bound to Russia. We believe two more are expected.

Mr. Williams, second engineer of the M.B. Co.'s s.s. *Genkai Maru*, died suddenly at sea from the effects of heart disease shortly after 10 p.m. on Thursday night. He was interred in the Foreign Cemetery yesterday afternoon (17th).

Great distress is reported to prevail among the islanders of Oshima, Kagoshima ken, in consequence of the failure of the sugar crop, on the sale of which they depend for the necessities of existence. They have nothing to support life but pounded sago-palm mixed with a few sweet potatoes—when these are procurable. The palm requires to be soaked for at least ten days in water, in order that its poisonous juices may be extracted. But many people of the more destitute sort are compelled

to forego this delay, and sacrifice their lives to the temporary alleviation of their hunger.—*Japan Mail Rising Sun*.

YOKOHAMA.

The great stagnation now prevailing in the yarn trade at this port, notwithstanding the steady increase in nominal value of paper money, can be easily understood when the fact of the state of deliveries in Tokio to the country buyer is known. Statistics just made show that only one-tenth of the usual purchases for retail purposes has been made since the 1st January of this year. That is to say, the deliveries to the country buyers have barely reached 1,500 bales since the commencement of the year, instead of 15,000 bales which would be the usual quantity in the normal state of trade.—*Gazette*.

The U.S. sloop *Swatara* leaves this for Kobe to-morrow (15th) at noon, and the *Richmond* is expected to sail for the same destination in a few days. The *Monocacy* is under orders to proceed to Shanghai, via Kobe and Nagasaki, on Saturday (18th).

Yokohama was visited at about 7.55 p.m. on Saturday (11th), with a severe earthquake, which although not equalling in intensity that of the 22nd February, 1880, was decidedly far more severe than any experienced since that date. The first shock was very violent, so much so that glasses of wine standing on dinner tables on the Bluff were two-thirds emptied of their contents, but after this the strength appeared to decrease, the whole lasting, it appeared, nearly two minutes. The damage done is not very extensive, but on the Bluff, where earthquakes are always felt more severely than in the Settlement, several chimneys have been thrown down, in some cases falling through the roofs, and considerable minor injuries have been caused.—*Herald*.

A rumour that the Financial Department considers the advisability of arresting, for a while, the destruction of paper money, pending the accumulation of 30,000,000 yen in specie in the Treasury, has, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, caused great anxiety in the mercantile community. As there is no probability of a foreign loan, the Government must, they suppose, necessarily derive the specie in question from the market in Yokohama. This will soon affect the rate of exchange; and perhaps, create a difference, again, between the value of Japanese and Mexican specie.

The *Mainichi* gives a rumour that His Excellency Sanjo, First Minister of State, will shortly be relieved of his additional function as Imperial historiographer, in favour of His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, Second Minister of State.

According to the *Hochi*, Mr. Yoshida, Japanese Minister to the United States, is likely to be appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Another report mentions that Mr. Terashima, President of the Senate, may succeed Mr. Yoshida in his Embassy.—*Japan Mail*.

LIUCHIU.

A report from Okinawa Ken (Liuchiu) gives the following information:—There are over 83,000 dwellings in the prefecture, with over 310,000 inhabitants; 153,000 being males and 158,000 females. The average number of people living in each house is therefore about 5, and it is no unusual circumstance to see 8 children in one family. Napa contains over 4,000 houses, and Shuri about 5,000. The former town has a population of over 30,000 people, and there are seven markets in it, those for the sale of fish and meat being open morning and evening. Three small islands close to Napa, called Wataruchi, Nakaoshima and Yukari, contain the houses of ill-fame, which, which number about 1,000. There are over 900 singing-girls in them and about 3,400 prostitutes. About 100 vessels are constantly at anchor

in the labour of Napa, and there is another harbour called Untenko, about 20 ri distant, which is equally well frequented. There is no safe anchorage at the island of Miyako during heavy gales. Even in the winter the thermometer rarely falls below 62 or 63 deg., and in summer it averages 94 or 95 deg. in the shade at noon, and 92 or 93 deg. at night. There is but little rain during the winter months, but a good deal falls in summer. In Miyako and Yayeiyama it is so hot that the people do not walk abroad in summer except after rain. There are four or five police constables at Ishigake-jima, Miyako, and the extreme heat is shown by the fact of their always wearing hemp clothing during summer. In Napa about 300 tiles per tsubo were used for roofing the houses of the nobles, while in Japan 60 tiles per tsubo answered the same purpose. A strange regulation formerly prevailed, under which the use of tiles was limited to the town of Napa alone. The people of that town also use mats, while elsewhere they have bamboo floors. When the nobles attend ceremonies they dress in silk, but for ordinary occasions they wear cotton of superior quality in December, January and February, and hemp cloth during the other months. The lower classes are clad in *bashofu* (banana cloth). The food of the better class is principally rice, that of the inferior rice gruel, sweet potatoes, and occasionally pork. The nobles use tea worth about 50 sen per kin, but that ordinarily consumed is valued at but 2.50 yen per 40 kin. Saké goes by the name of *awachiu*, and the liquor in common use is called *awamori*; it is mixed with twice the quantity of water when drunk. Black sugar, coloured cotton cloth and *awamori* are the principal products exported. About 700,000 casks of sugar, 10,000 pieces of the cloth called *satsumagawari*, and 1,800 bottles of *awamori*, each containing three to, are sent away annually. About 56 families at Yamagawamura are engaged in brewing *awamori*, and it is said they feed pigs on the lees. This is a profitable undertaking for 100 pigs will clear 1,000 yen per annum. The silk cloth of best quality is made at Yamagawamura, each piece costing about 25 yen. In weaving three men are engaged. One works the machine, and the two others look to see the pattern comes out all right. These men receive eight sen wages per diem each. The red clay used in making porcelain comes from Kume Island. Yayeiyama Island abounds in coal, sea-slugs, and seaweed of prodigious dimensions.—*Hioyo Times Translations.*

COREA.

A report from Corea says that the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Fusan forwarded a memorial to the government asking it to urge the Corean government to allow the Japanese residents to travel in the interior without hindrance. It argues that whilst Coreans are allowed to travel freely in Japan, Japanese do not enjoy the same privilege in Corea and that this is unfair. Therefore this restriction should be abolished. The newspaper published in the settlement is already attracting the attention of the Coreans and is warmly patronized by them.—*Herald.*

The *Hochi's* Corean correspondent asserts that the priest Ri Tojin, the prominent progressionist, who was formerly reported to have been assassinated by the anti-foreign party, has in reality made good his escape to China, where he is in secret relation with some Americans. The negotiations for a revision of the custom tariff, which was one of the main objects of the late Corean mission to Japan, proving unsatisfactory to the Seoul Government, another embassy will be sent hither during the last month of the Corean calendar.—It is said that the late Envoy Cho Heiko was demented at one time in his youth,

and has never been completely cured. Sometimes he becomes furious. In the course of a conference with Mr. Inoué, Minister of Foreign Affairs, something annoyed him, and he suddenly kicked his chair to the ground, and returned to his lodging without saying good-by. Subsequently he confined himself to his bed for four or five days, and proposed to leave Tokio without informing the Japanese authorities. He was dissuaded from this course by Mr. Hanafusa, Japanese Minister to Seoul, and went himself to bid Mr. Inoué farewell, sending his subordinates to the three Ministers of State to make his adieux.—H.I. J.M.S. *Seiki* arrived at Fusan on the 27th of January last, and is waiting for the arrival of Mr. Hanafusa, etc., etc.

The *Choya* says that a short time ago more than two hundred Coreans were imprisoned by the local authorities on a charge, made by the Japanese residents at Fusan, of their having not delivered, according to contract, goods for which they had received payment in advance. The paper adds that this is the highest total of arrests ever known in the peninsula Kingdom.

The *Nichi Nichi* Corean correspondence states that, during the night of the 27th of January last, a fire broke out within the precincts of the Royal Castle at Seoul, and entirely destroyed two buildings in course of construction, and almost completed, for the use of the Heir Apparent. Owing to the excited state of the public mind, consequent upon the discovery of the projected insurrection, great anxiety prevailed among all classes, until it was clearly established that the conflagration was the result of accident. The correspondent adds that all those Corean gentlemen who visited Japan last year have, since the recent reform of the various Bureaux of the Seoul Government, been appointed to discharge responsible functions; and that therefore many improvements are expected in the various departments of the administration.—*Mail.*

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

January 21st.—(1) A Decree. On the night of the 19th instant eight copper chains were stolen from the roofs of the front building of the Tz'u-ning Kung and the Great Hall of Boudha. Some wooden beams also were thrown down, and the tiling bore marks of having been disturbed. The palace precincts are rigorously closed to outsiders: what then were our guards about (Ch: 所司何事) that they permitted thieves to break in? We have constantly issued Decrees referring to the importance of maintaining strict guard at the gates of the Forbidden City, but Our orders are systematically and wantonly disregarded, until matters have reached this climax. Such conduct on the part of Our officers is truly odious. Let the Commandants of the Vanguard Division and the Guards' Division, and the Comptroller of the Household, unsparingly denounce and punish the guards on duty on the night in question. Let the chief eunuch residing in the Court where the robbery occurred be handed over to the Comptroller and rigorously questioned. Strict search will at the same time be made by the proper authorities for the perpetrators of the robbery.

(2) Liu K'un-yi begs for permission to erect a temple to Li Ho-chang, (younger brother of Li Hung-chang and late Taotai of the Kan Liang Circuit, Kansu,) in the neighbourhood of Hui Shan in Kiangsu, in memory of services rendered there by him during the Taiping rebellion.

(3) T'an Chün-p'ei reports that on the 6th of October last two shipwrecked barbarians were saved and brought on shore by the soldiers belonging to the garrison at

Yang-chang Ch'ih in the District of Ch'ung-ming. The vessel they were on shortly afterwards went to pieces. Their language was unintelligible, but they had a rough acquaintance with the Chinese character. A pen was accordingly given them, and from what they wrote it appeared that they were Coreans who set sail from that country on 24th September and shortly afterwards encountered a violent gale of wind, before the fury of which they drifted until rescued as above described. They were at once housed, clothed, and fed by the local authorities, and, later on, forwarded, together with the remains of their vessel, to Shanghai. The wreck was there sold, and the price it fetched, five thousand cash, handed over to them. They were then, according to the law on the subject, sent by steamer to Tientsin, from whence they will be passed on to Peking, and so eventually back to their own country.—*Rescript: Noted.*

January 22nd.—(Court Circular.) Ch'ien-hsi, Military Lieutenant Governor of Ch'ahar, had audience for instructions.

January 23rd.—(1) Memorial from Mei Ch'ü-chao, the recently appointed Director-General of the Yellow River, stating the measures of precaution he has, in accordance with the regulations, taken for the present winter term, and the directions given for the storage of materials against the spring freshets. At the time when memorialist wrote, the winter solstice was at hand, and the cold so great that blocks of ice were continually forming on the river. These, as they floated down stream, drove against the banks, and split or splintered the bricks and stonework. Orders were accordingly given to strengthen by an additional casing of network places where the banks were low, and to plant stakes of willow to keep off the ice. And at each bend, machines for breaking the ice, and ice-boats were provided, and soldiers stationed day and night, whose duty it was to detach and send down stream any blocks of ice that threatened the embankment, and so obviate the danger that an accumulation of ice might give rise to. Memorialist further states that he has caused the usual amount of materials for use against the spring freshets to be bought and laid up ready for use, and that he will not fail, in conjunction with his subordinates, to use every effort to prepare against danger.

(2) Ts'ên Yü-ying, Governor of Fukkien, memorialises respecting the measures of relief taken by him on behalf of the inhabitants of the P'êng Hu islands (the Pescadores). In consequence of violent storms, the crop of ground-nuts and gourds had rotted, and the people were left without the means of subsistence. A petition was presented to the Memorialist in person by the notables of the islands, setting forth the state to which they were reduced, and he accordingly took measures of relief. The late Taotai of Taiwan, Chang Yung-yuan, had already sent 2,000 piculs of sifted rice from the public relief granaries for distribution in the Pescadores, and the present Taotai, Liu Ao, furnished Tls. 5,000 out of the *lekin* dues of Taiwan, to be expended in the purchase of grain in Chehkiang, but requested that, as the number of the inhabitants of the islands was upwards of 18,000, and this amount would not suffice to feed them, permission might be given to issue further supplies. Chang Yung-yuan stated from personal observation, that the distress was great; and as the soil on the islands is poor, the people lay by very little. Accordingly, Memorialist in the absence of the Governor-General, who was away reviewing the troops, issued from the granaries in which was put on board steamers and sent from time to time to the Pescadores, where the Taotai of Taiwan and Pao Fu-k'ang assistant sub-prefect of the Pescadores, superintended its distribution according to the number and dis-

treas of the sufferers. Arrangements have been made to supply the deficiency in the Fuchow granaries. As the rice issued was last year's, and that to replace it will be new, both the islands and the capital will be advantaged.

(5) Li Ho-nien, Governor of Ho-nan, reports the murder of three persons in one family, and requests permission for the summary execution of those who had conspired to murder them. The murderers and their victims have the same family name, Liu, and in fact were related, but not within the degrees of mourning. The origin of the murder was as follows:—Liu Yun-ni's burial ground was adjacent to that belonging to Liu Ch'iao, and, on the death of his father, he requested the latter to allow him a foot of land in his cemetery, since there was not room for the whole of the grave in his own. Permission was obtained through the good offices of a kinsman, Liu Kuo-t'ai, and a deed drawn up in witness. But after the interment, Liu Ch'iao and his nephew, Liu Feng-mei, objected, and appealed to the District Magistrate. He advised the parties to settle it amicably, but as they would not, he finally ordered Liu Yun-ni to select a day for the disinterment of the corpse and its burial elsewhere. Yun-ni, however, continued to put off disinterring it, begging for time, until at last Ch'iao declared that if he did not do so by a certain date, he would dig up the corpse himself and throw the coffin away. Yun-ni then said he would come on that evening and disinter it, but on his way home revengeful feelings at the pressure brought to bear on him took such possession of him that he determined to murder Ch'iao and his nephew, Feng mei. He accordingly communicated his design to his uncle, Yuan-shih, and his brother Su-ni, and two of his kinsmen, Ch'un Ch'eng and San Ni, and by arguments or threats induced them to assist him. About 10 o'clock on the night agreed upon, they went to the cemetery, where, as they well knew, Ch'iao and Feng Mei would be waiting to see that the body was disinterred. Some of the conspirators were provided with weapons, others had none. Yuan Shih first felled Feng Mei with an iron shovel, and then, as he lay on the ground, Yun Ni struck his head off with an adze. Ch'iao fled, but Yuan Shih overtook him, and hewing at his legs with the spade brought him down, and then while Ch'un-ch'eng and San-ni held his hands and feet, Yun-ni cut his throat with the adze. The murder finished, Yun-ni proposed that they should complete their work by killing Feng-mei's infant son Shuan-lao, and thus leave their victims without offspring. Accordingly they went to the murdered man's house, and when Feng-mei's mother came to the door with the child in her arms, Yun-ni snatched him away and flinging him to the ground, hacked at him with an axe till he was dead. He then wounded the child's mother and grandmother with the axe, but they managed to get away and shut the door. Their cries brought Kuo-t'ai, [the kinsman who had acted as arbitrator] to the house, and he went to the burial-ground where he discovered the bodies. Yun Ni and Yuan Shih gave themselves up; Ch'un Ch'eng is still at large. The first was sentenced to be put to death by slicing, as guilty in the first degree of the murder of three persons of the same family, (Ch'iao being reckoned as of one family with his nephew and grand-nephew), and his head to be exposed on the scene of his crime. His wife will be sent to the nearest military convict station; his son, Ch'ang Yu, who is still of tender age, will be handed over to the Court of the Imperial Household to be castrated when of sufficient age, after which he will be assigned to some princely establishment as a eunuch. Yun Ni's daughter is already betrothed: she will therefore be handed over to the family of her future husband, and no further

proceedings taken against her: The rest of the criminals will, as accessories, be beheaded.

January 24th.—(Court Circular.) Ling chung-t'ang (Ling-kuei) is deputed to superintend the boiling of the *la pa chou* at the Imperial Lamassery (the Yung Ho Kung).

[The 臘八粥 is a kind of haggis or porridge, composed of different kinds of fruit and grain gathered during the year.

These are boiled together (熬粥) on the 8th day of the 12th month (*la pa*), and portions of the mess are offered to the Gods and ancestral tablets, and distributed as presents. The ceremony is observed by private individuals as well as by the State.]

(1) Memorial from Yang Ch'ang-chün, acting Governor-General of Shên-k'an, requesting leave to retain in Kan-su a taotai, Ya-érh-chia-na, who was under instructions to 'respectfully withdraw' (*hui pi*) from the province, as being connected by marriage with the late Lieutenant-Governor, Ch'ung Lao. The late Governor-General, Tso Tsung-t'ang, had proposed to transfer him to Shên-si, but this was objected to by the Board of Civil Office on the ground that, since Kansu was at the time a seat of war, the Taotai in question ought to be transferred to a province which was also the scene of military operations, such as Yunnan or Kweichow. Of these two he had obtained by lot Kweichow, where his seniority would reckon from the time of his first appointment in Kansu. Orders to this effect were accordingly given to the officer in question, but he has now addressed a letter to the present Lieutenant-Governor, stating that he has no money to defray the expenses of his long journey. He has tried in vain to borrow, and has pawned his garments, and the difficulties in which he is placed have brought on a dangerous illness. He therefore begs for time before he is required to set out. The time allowed by law is three months from the date of receipt of the despatch from the Board, with an extension to six months, in case of leave of absence being granted, or to enable the travelling-expenses to be raised. But in this present case, Memorialist submits that since his connection by marriage, the Fan-tai Ch'ung Pao has been removed to another province, the taotai in question may, as usual in such cases be suffered to remain in Kansu.—Rescript: Let the Board of Ceremonies deliberate and report.

(2) Ming-an reports a case of parricide by an immigrant from Shantung. The accused, Wang Hsi-hai, was of so lazy and troublesome a disposition that his father and uncle obliged him to set up a separate establishment, where he lived with his wife and daughter. To this house his father came one day, and was removing a wadded cloak belonging to his son, intending to pawn it, when Hsi-hai, knowing that his father was a gambler, took it away from him, and further refused his father a pair of stockings he had asked for. The two then began an angry altercation, which ended in the old man going away, saying that he would complain to the military officers of his son's unfilial conduct. After he had gone, Hsi-hai, fearing the consequences, first borrowed a jar from a neighbour, pretending that he wanted to buy oil, and then hurried after his father, whom he begged to return. His father refused, and Hsi-hai, getting angry, hit him on the head with the jar. His father had a bill-hook in his hand at the time, with which he struck at his son, who, avoiding the blow, knocked his father down, and then, wrenching the bill-hook from him, struck him about the head and neck until he was dead. Then observing that his shirt and leggings, as well as the jar, were stained with blood, he first rinsed the jar, and then stripped off the blood-stained clothes and, rolling them up in a bundle, returned home. He took advantage of his wife's being in the garden to conceal the clothes in the planking of the wall, and to

return the jar. The next day, on the corpse being found, he told his uncle that his father had been robbed and murdered. The story was believed, and the corpse buried. Some time afterwards, however, being drunk, he took the clothes from their hiding-place and gave them to his wife to wash, and when she asked him the meaning of the blood upon them, told her everything. A few days after, when he was away purchasing some unreclaimed land, she, afraid lest she should be implicated if the murder were found out, told his uncle about it, and the prisoner was arrested and confessed his guilt. He will be executed by the slow and painful process. His wife as having been the instrument of bringing him to justice, will be held guiltless.

January 25th.—(Court Circular.) The Princes of Tun and Kung returned thanks to His Majesty for a present of edible bird's-nests.

(1) A Decree, ordering a further series of prayers for snow to be offered up at all the state temples on the 28th inst.

(2) Memorial from the Censor Li Yü-hua, denouncing the conduct of the officers who held the first trial of the San P'ai-lou murder at Nanking, [see *Gazette* of January 8], and condemned two innocent men to death; and the subsequent conduct of Liu K'un-yi in screening the real delinquent. This latter, Memorialist points out, is Hung Ju-kuei, who presided at the trial; whereas the tendency of the Governor-General's remarks is to transfer the blame to the Colonel Hu Chin-ch'uan. There are three points in the Governor-General's memorial which seem to confirm this impression: First, where he says that 'Hung Ju-k'uei after concluding the case requested a high officer to be sent to re-hear it.' But if this were so, why should the former Governor-General Shên Pao-chên have been in such a hurry to execute the condemned men, and not have waited for the re-hearing? Again he says 'at the trial when Chang Ko-yiu refused to confess, Hu Chin-ch'uan, who was in attendance on the judges, called out to them to apply torture to him. Now Hu Chin-ch'uan was not on the bench, whereas Hung Ju-k'uei was. Was it likely, then, that the latter would obey the directions of a mere bystander? Lastly when he declares that 'Hu Chin-ch'uan suborned the man to give evidence, and then took upon himself to torture him,' how came it to be possible that when the man was once in Court, Hu Chin-ch'uan could apply torture to him? Moreover, the plea set up by Hu Chin-ch'uan that 'the responsibility of deciding the truth or falsehood of the prisoner's admissions rested with the judges (and not with him),' is not altogether an unjust one: surely it should not be stigmatized as 'contumacy,' nor should an attempt be made to stop his utterance. In short, in the Censor's opinion, it is by no means certain that the wrongful arrest and subornation were not from first to last designed by Hung Ju-k'uei. This latter has the report of wearing an appearance of simplicity, which serves to disguise a false and deceitful nature. From his various appointments he draws a monthly income of over Tls. 1,000, and, when called to fill the post of Salt Comptroller, he still insisted on having the camp business regularly submitted to him for his approval, though residing at a great distance from the head quarters of his battalion. To the arts of this busybody are clearly due the deaths of two innocent men: and it is this man that Liu K'un-yi, from beginning to end of his memorial, wishes to shield from blame, at the expense of the Colonel Hu Chin-ch'uan. The Censor concludes by praying for a thorough and impartial investigation.—For Rescript see *Gazette* of 10th January.

(3) Postscript Memorial from Yang Ch'ang-chün with reference to the succession to the priestly office of *hu kuo ch'an*

shih ('priest protector of the state') in Yao-chou. This was held until lately by the Superior (*Seng Kang-sui*) of the Ch'an-ting-sü, Yang-sü-pu-wang-hsin, upon whom it had been conferred for his exertions in levying troops and supplying them with rations, and thereby assisting to recover from the rebels the town of Yao-chou. It was further made 'hereditary' for one life (heritable, that is to say, by one of his t'u-ti or disciples). However, at his death, there was no one qualified to succeed him, and so the office was temporarily annexed to that of the acting t'u-sü or commissary of the native tribe. The office is of great importance, inasmuch as upwards of 3000 priests are controlled by the Ch'an-ting-sü, and these ignorant and foolish men are excited by a rumour that the office is to be abolished. Memorialist suggests that the appointment of the t'u-sü should be confirmed until such time as a grandson, legitimately qualified to take the office, should be born to him, when he should receive the title. Rescript: Let the Board concerned take note.

(4) The Memorial from Shantung province on the question of dispensing with the power of summary execution. The arguments employed by Jen Tao-jung are in the main similar to those of Li Hung-chang and others (q.v.), and the conclusion at which he arrives is the same; viz., that it is inexpedient for the present to abolish the right in his province. Shantung, he observes, is an outpost to Chih-li; the southern prefectures were the source from which came the Nien-fei and the Turbanned Banditti; salt smuggling is rife, and as it is a maritime province, piracy is not infrequent. Offenders of these desperate classes require that the law should be executed at once, or they will not respect it. Moreover, summary punishment prevents the possible escape of the criminal, or his rescue while under escort to the provincial capital. When tranquillity is restored to the province, it will be Memorialist's duty to advocate a return to the old law.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 17th March, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. W. C. Ward (Chairman), D. Brand, W. H. Dalgliesh, R. A. Gubbay, C. J. Holliday, A. J. Little, R. Mackenzie, Geo. J. Morrison, J. Roustan, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for week ended 16th inst. is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—The Inspector reports that on 10th inst. he found all the cattle healthy and free from disease.

Survey of Hongkew.—Minute by Works Committee submitted, recommending the Council to engage a properly qualified person for the work, who shall be regularly on the staff, under the Municipal Surveyor, at a salary not to exceed Tls. 200 per month.

Decided to agree to this recommendation, and after some discussion as to whether it would be better to get some one out from home, or to engage some one on the spot, it is finally decided to advertise in the local papers for an assistant in the Surveyor's office, competent to survey by triangulation; applications to be received till 20th April next.

Widening Peking and Szechuen Roads.—The Chairman states that after fully considering the plan prepared by the Surveyor of the proposed widening of the Peking, Szechuen and Kiangse Roads, which would

cost about Tls. 13,700, the Works Committee decided that in the meantime they would only acquire strips of Lot 77, Title Deed 50, measuring 0.3.9.6, and costing about Tls. 2,800, which would enable them to widen the Peking Road between Szechuen and Kiangse Roads, and the Szechuen Road to the north of Peking Road.

Public Market.—The Works Committee having reported that they were unanimously opposed to the suggestion to erect a Market on the piece of ground within the Municipal compound, at the junction of the Foochow and Honan Roads, and recommended the Council to advertise for land suitable for the purpose, the Council decided to adopt the recommendation of the Committee.

Telephone Poles.—An application from the Great Northern Telegraph Company, for permission to place about twelve telephone poles in the Foochow Road is refused, and the poles directed to be placed in the Hankow Road, as likely to cause less obstruction to traffic.

The Meeting then adjourned.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Shanghai Cricket Club was held on Monday evening at the Shanghai Club, when there were present:—Messrs. Hearn (Chairman), F. Anderson (Secretary), R. D. Starkey, W. C. Ward, Latham, Wade, F. A. Groom, Dowdall, S. Walker, J. L. Scott, Burgoyne, Comins, Bury, Stewart, Shewan, Townsend, Uloth, McDonald, Sir Wm. Johnston, &c.

Mr. WARD proposed and Mr. LATHAM seconded that Mr. Hearn take the chair.

The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Hearn accordingly took the chair.

The statement of accounts, copies of which were distributed in the room, was taken as read. The following is a copy:—

BALANCE SHEET—SEASON 1881—1882.

EXPENDITURE.		Tls.
Balance from Season 1880-1881	.....	52.13
Akew's Contract	.....	680.00
Repairs to Pavilion and Fences	.....	250.27
Rent Account	.....	300.00
Interest Account	.....	50.00
Insurance Account	.....	16.00
Advertising Account	.....	44.00
Wages, Washing, &c.	.....	63.10
Band Expenses Account	.....	68.15
Entertainment Account	.....	65.46
Lawn Tennis Account	.....	23.48
Sundries	.....	49.21
Boyd & Co.	.....	5.50
Balance in favour of the Club	.....	123.53
		Tls. 1,655.83

RECEIPTS.		Tls.	Tls.
Subscription Account—			
Playing Members	.....	855.00	
New do.	.....	375.00	
Honorary do.	.....	200.00	
			1,430.00
Gear Account	.....	92.33	
Donation from Recreation Fund	.....	50.00	
Donation towards defraying Band Expenses	.....	15.00	
Rent of Lockers	.....	34.00	
Ground Expenses	.....	64.00	
			Tls. 1,655.33

Balance brought down Tls. 123.53

E. & O. E.

Audited and found correct.
W. JOHNSTON. F. ANDERSON,
Hony. Secretary.

Shanghai, 25th March, 1882.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the object of the meeting was to pass the accounts, to elect a President and Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other general business as might be brought before it. The main points in the accounts were that they commenced the year with a debit balance of Tls. 52.13 and ended with a balance in favour of the Club of Tls. 123.53. He then called on the Secretary to explain the principal items in the accounts.

The SECRETARY said the heaviest item in the expenditure was Akew's contract which had continued the same from the previous year. The Pavilion had wanted painting and the fences had required re-

pairs, and Sir Wm. Johnston had agreed with the contractors for Tls. 250.27. In the advertising account there was a little difference, which had been caused by a greater number of matches having been played, which had necessitated an increase in advertisements. The Band expenses were more because when the band had been hired the amount had been debited to the Club instead of being partly defrayed by donations as had been the case in the previous year. He then briefly commented on the principal items in the Receipts.

Mr. VEITCH asked what Akew's contract was for.

The SECRETARY replied that it was for cutting the grass and keeping the ground in order.

Some discussion then took place on the condition of the ground and the amount of clover always growing on it, and also concerning the ditch. With regard to the latter, the Secretary said there had been some dispute with the Recreation Club. At the request of Mr. Groom, some correspondence on the subject was read, from which it appeared that the Recreation Club had offered a loan of Tls. 300 towards the expense of keeping the ground in order.

The CHAIRMAN said—it would be the duty of the new Committee who would be presently elected to see that Akew fulfilled his contract properly with regard to keeping the ground clear of clover or else to throw the work open to tender.

In reply to a question by Mr. Groom, the Secretary said Tls. 120 worth of gear had been ordered from home which would be sufficient for this year.

The CHAIRMAN proposed:—

That the Accounts as presented be passed.

Mr. WARD seconded the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

After some further discussion,

The CHAIRMAN proposed:—

That this meeting approve the proposition of the Recreation Fund as to a loan of Tls. 300 towards meeting the expenditure in improving the ground.

Mr. STARKEY seconded.

The motion was carried with one dissenting.

Ballot was then taken for the election of a President and Committee for the ensuing year.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Hearn withdrew and Mr. Ward assumed the Chair, thanks being passed to the former.

The CHAIRMAN and SECRETARY acted as Scrutineers and the ballot resulted as follows:—Mr. Hearn, President; Messrs. Ward, Starkey, A. Anderson, F. Anderson and Burrows. For the sixth there was a tie between Messrs. Tottie, Scott, Veitch and Shewan. Papers were again distributed and Mr. Veitch was declared duly elected.

With a vote of thanks to the Secretary and the retiring members of the Committee the meeting then adjourned.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fourth ordinary annual meeting of the above Company was held at the office of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday afternoon (17th inst.) There were present:—Hon. F. B. Johnson (Chairman), Messrs. F. D. Sassoon, W. Reiners (Consulting-Committee), W. K. Hughes, J. Macgregor, M. B. Polishwalla, K. McK. Ross, A. Coxon, D. McCulloch, S. Hughes, W. Legge, E. J. Hughes, C. S. Taylor, W. Morgan, J. Thurburn, J. T. Chater, H. G. James, R. Innes, &c.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts for 1881 have now been in your hands for some days, and I trust the account that has been given of our stewardship has been found satisfactory by you. I can inform the shareholders that the quantity of sugar put through the East Point Refinery during the past year has

been about 60,000 piculs greater than during the previous year, and it is also satisfactory to see that the working expenses have shown no inconsiderable reduction. I am also glad to inform the shareholders that the anticipations that were expressed by my predecessor in this chair at the last annual meeting of the Company, to the effect that the Swatow Refinery would be an important adjunct to the business, have been confirmed by actual experience, and that the Company possesses in the patents a very valuable privilege. The General Agents, with the concurrence of the Consulting Committee, as we have stated on the report, have taken steps which I think will very favourably influence the working for the future, by moving the patents hitherto at work at Wanchai partly to Swatow and partly to East Point, thus centralising the establishments, lessening the cost of superintendence and coolie hire, and placing at the disposal of the Company a surplus piece of land which will, I hope, at no distant date cover the expenses which have been incurred. The working account shows a marked increase in its profit over that of last year, but owing to the additional charge for interest on the debentures issued in connection with the Wanchai and Swatow Refineries and also the borrowing necessary to conduct the business of the Company, the net result is very much the same as that of the previous year. As we have stated in the report, Mr. Dickie, the Manager, on obtaining leave of absence, was requested by the General Agents and Consulting Committee to inspect various refineries in America and England and make us a report upon them. We are awaiting that report with great interest, and I need not say any improvements it may suggest in the working of our refineries will at once be taken advantage of. During Mr. Dickie's absence the general agents have every reason to be satisfied with the care bestowed upon the work by Mr. Hyndman and his coadjutor Mr. Roger. With the concurrence of the shareholders we propose to make the appropriation mentioned in the report of \$75,000 towards reduction of property account, to pay a dividend of five per cent. for the half-year, being ten per cent. for the year, to write off \$2,000 from the cost of patents, carrying forward the balance of \$5,324.71 to next year. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I have only to say I shall be extremely happy to answer any questions that may suggest themselves to any shareholders present.

No questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN moved that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed, which was seconded by Mr. THURBURN, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. COXON, seconded by Mr. MORGAN, Messrs. F. D. SUTTON, W. REINERS, A. McIVER, and W. KERFOOT Hughes were elected the Consulting Committee.

On the motion of Mr. SASSOON, seconded by Mr. W. K. HUGHES, Messrs. T. ARNOLD and E. COPE were re-elected auditors.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the dividend warrants would be issued to-day.

Mr. McCULLOCH—I move a vote of thanks to the General Agents for the report that has been issued. It is a most satisfactory report (applause.)

Mr. LEGG seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment.—*Daily Press.*

Amusements.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE OF THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

The announcement of a burlesque by the Amateur Dramatic Club never fails to draw an overflowing house, and the Lyceum

has seldom been fuller than it was on Friday evening, when the piece chosen for performance was Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves. The programme assured us that no expense had been spared, of either money or brains, to make the entertainment a success, and taking it all in all we think this magnificent vaunt was justified by events. The whole thing was successful in a very high degree, and will long be remembered as one of the best burlesques ever given in Shanghai.

It is unnecessary that we should give any extended notice of the plot. Burlesques can scarcely be said to have any plot, and if ever they do chance to have one it is soon lost sight of in the running fire of jokes and railery. We shall therefore confine ourselves exclusively to noticing the efforts of the actors, the scene-painters, and the song-writers, all of whom contributed so largely to the general enjoyment. It may only too often be charged against burlesques that they degenerate into buffoonery. This was certainly not true of Ali Baba as played by our amateurs on Friday, and no member of the company did more to infuse it with an air of refinement and polished drollery than Mr. C. EYRE, who, as a representative of the ultra-aesthetic school, is entitled beyond all question to the palm of the evening. His costume of sunflowers, lilies, and peacocks' feathers was in the happiest taste, and his poses were admirably conceived. There can be no doubt that this gentleman is the greatest acquisition the Club has had for a long time, and he could scarcely appear to better advantage than in the part that was assigned to him on Friday. His songs, too, were excellently given. The duett with Hassarac in the second act, which, as it was not included in the book of the words, we presume to have been composed at the last moment, was one of the most effective of the evening; and the same may be said of his solo in the first scene, with the refrain—

Oh, I like a dress of green or peacock blue,
I love to scent faint lilies in the air;
Or with a dainty daffodil, so precious and too too,

My thoughts upon the infinite to share.

The second place of honour is justly due to Mr. JULES MUMM, without whom, indeed, we can scarcely imagine a burlesque being complete. His entry upon the stage was comic in the extreme, and if some of his gestures were a little bit too pronounced it was after all a good fault. This gentleman has two undeniable merits; he never misses a point, and every word he says can be distinctly heard. His by-play, too, was capital, especially when he had to do with the donkey—*alias* 'the Vicar of Bray,' another most meritorious actor, by the way, who seems to have been wonderfully well trained, and whose performances quite brought down the house. It is not often that an animal is made to appear upon the stage with such excellent results. Mr. Mumm's songs, topical and otherwise, were well given, and excited immense laughter and applause. Mr. STEWBOY as Ali Baba is also deserving of great credit. His acting was uniformly humorous, and he 'played up' to Mr. Mumm and Mr. C. EYRE most satisfactorily in all the scenes where they were together. A great deal depended upon the grouping of the characters, and nothing could have been more effective than the Robbers' Cave, with the excellent drilling of the men, their brilliant costumes, and the time they kept to the music—a situation to which great assistance was given by the byplay of Mr. STEWBOY. In choruses, however, our amateurs are and always have been a little weak. They have a bright example before them in the Concordia Liedertafel, but hitherto at any rate have not proved themselves able to compete with their German confrères in the performance of concerted vocal pieces. Hassarac, too, (Mr. P. P. CONGÉ, who was also stage-manager), was a

thoroughly well-played part. His got-up was most artistic, and his songs well given; while a cordial word of praise is due to Messrs. Valiant, Wrongman, and Bailiff, for their excellent fooling in the parts of Mirza, Hassan, and Badoura respectively. The duett between Mirza and Hassan, very prettily sung in harmony, and enlivened with local allusions, was certainly one of the best things of the burlesque, while the trio "There's nothing like a rattling burat" was capital acted as well as sung. Their dancing was one of the gems of the evening; we have seldom seen anything more graceful or more purely comic. Mr. Titus Oates made as much as he could of the somewhat colourless part of Cassim, and gave his points, such as they were, with spirit and effect. The ladies were represented by Miss Fitzgeorge (Orobrand) Miss Wynne (Gogia Baba) Miss Nell Ray (Zaide) and Morgiana (Miss Dora Monday),—none of whom unfortunately had very leading parts. The heroine we suppose was Morgiana, whose appearance was the signal for great laughter and applause. We think, however, that we have seen Miss Monday rather more happily cast; her memory, too, seemed to fail her somewhat in one dialogue, which being very topical we may suppose to have been interpolated a short time before the rising of the curtain. Miles Wynne and Ray made very handsome representatives of their respective characters, while Miss Fitzgeorge was most beautiful and dazzling in her silvery costume as the fairy.

The *mise-en-scène* was extremely effective, and very creditable to the artist. The ballroom in the last act, with its vista of arches and variety of coloured dresses, was warmly applauded; as was also the forest-scene, upon which the curtain rose. The Town Band played well, and not nearly so loud as usual, during the intervals; Signor Beato accompanied the songs on the piano, and Mr. Moreishus on the violin; and the musical arrangements generally were good. The interpolations in the burlesque were so frequent and so happily-introduced that the pruning-knife might have been employed still more freely in the original text. The piece was almost too long; and parts of the second act dragged a little. On the whole, however, the performance was a genuine success, and we congratulate the A. D. C. upon their laurels. Indeed, when we consider the time, trouble, and expense to which the Club has been put in the production of this piece, it certainly seems a great pity that it should be all wasted on a single night, and we are glad to hear that the Committee have decided on giving a repetition of it on Tuesday next, at popular prices. The experiment has been tried before, and the result has, in every instance, we believe, fully justified it. A delightful evening would be afforded to many who were not present on Friday night, and a handsome addition secured to the coffers of the A. D. C. We append the following songs, as among the most successful of the evening.

DUET, MIRZA AND HASSAN.

I'm one of the rowdy men,
And when I've done driving a pen,
At billiards I dally,
Or at some bowling alley
Drop in for a game now and then.
To me it is quite a treat
To smoke a short pipe in the street
I'm a stunner at cricket,
At football can kick it
With anyone there you meet.
A matter of fact young man,
A loudly dressed young mau,
A bluff and athletic, most unsympathetic
Rough and ready young man.
I am one of those young men
Who are always sought for, when
At a dance or a dinner
The want of a Symma
Is felt by the upper ten.
But I never go too cheap;
A close reserve I keep,

Grant few acceptations

To my invitations

Regrets form quite a heap.

A la-di-dah young man,

A very high-toned young man,

A neatly be-spatted, a bell-topper hatted
And Country Club young man.

A variety troupe young man,

A Lyceum pit young man,

A slumber preventing

And Hongkew frequenting,

Astor-House-bar young man.

A very well-read young man,

An Institute young man,

A debating fanatic,

And Royal Asiatic,

Meeting attending young man.

A poker and loo young man,

A cocktail and Club young man,

A jolly uproarious,

Happy and glorious

Jamboree sort of young man.

A Garden Committee young man,

A Flower Show young man,

A concert-attending,

Valentine-sending,

Love-letter-writing young man.

A Horse Bazaar young man,

A stand-at-the-rails young man.

A tinker deriding,

And good-time-deciding,

Griffin-selecting young man.

A Chinese-love young man,

A Tzu-erh-ohi young man,

A Peking political,

Most hypercritical

Sharp and discerning young man.

A very correct young man.

A Temperance Hall young man,

A most enigmatical, somewhat pragmat-
tical

Out of the common young man.

A roistering, rude young man,

An otherwise dull young man.

Quite often erratic, sometimes phleg-
matical

And certainly common young man.

GANEM'S SONG.

With amazement now we see how our journals
disagreeAnd slang each other in no measured way,
They care no more for news if they can but
find abuse

To lavish on each other day by day.

Each paper makes pretence of a freedom from
offenceAnd boasts itself the only clever sheet,
While the public are confused and at times
the least amusedBy the errors that in print they daily meet.
There's the prosy *Daily News*, though its
dictum all refuse,Takes an ostentatious, lofty sort of air,
Exchanges it ignores—they are pariahs and
bores,

And unworthy of the editorial chair.

Its leaders do not please, as they're all about
Chinese,And for Peking letters readers here ne'er
cared,While the scissors and the paste are not used
with tact or taste,Or from Guiteau trial extracts we'd been
spared.One evening paper tries its subscribers to
surprise
With "curious" conundrums once a week,
Or delights in long reports of small cases in
the courtsAnd in comments on the justice suitors seek.
But commend us to the other if you want a
lot of botherAbout some wretched trifle or mistake.
When its faults lead to disputes all the
trouble it imputes

To the errors that composers will make.

Yet this latest evening rag makes a common
boast and bragOf its sporting and financial turn of mind,
But its bi-metallic views are as vapid as the
newsOf sport that in its columns readers find.
Then the paper dedicated to cold water once
seemed fatedIn a scandal-loving atmosphere to bask,
When a spider it produced that much pungent
venom loosed

And unsuspecting trustees took to task.

M. IBURG'S CONCERT.

M. Iburg is certainly entitled to the credit of giving the best Concerts that Shanghai has produced since the days of the old Philharmonic Society, twelve or thirteen years ago. His selections of music are always first-rate, and always admirably played. To those who really love and appreciate music, understanding by music something more than the catchpenny tunes and hackneyed ballads which are too often made to do duty for a programme in Shanghai, the severer taste of M. Iburg provides a treat which cannot fail to elicit both gratitude and applause. The Concert of Monday evening formed a fitting conclusion to a series of no small excellence, and we were glad to see so large and appreciative an audience. The programme opened with Mozart's Quartett for Pianoforte, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello, in G minor. This was well played, though in the first movement we thought we detected an occasional want of uniformity in time among the various instruments; but if it were so, the fault was soon remedied, and the last movement given with a finish and delicacy that we have rarely heard surpassed. We must add, however, that the pianist, though correct, was rather cold, and did not impart much light and shade to the rendering of his part. Viotti's Concerto in A minor, for Violin with orchestral accompaniment, was also very finely played, and gave M. Iburg an opportunity for the exhibition of the complete mastery he has over his instrument. This style of music is more to be appreciated than the usual modern show-pieces which M. Iburg has favoured us with on other occasions, and had not the orchestra been a trifle too loud might have been considered almost perfect in its way. The gem of the concerted pieces, to our thinking, was Haydn's well-known Trio No. 1 for Piano, Violin and Violoncello, with Gipsy Rondo, which opened the second part. This was a vigorous yet delicate performance. The last movement was taken at the proper *presto* without affecting in the least the clearness of the articulation; the piano-forte passages produced a very fine effect, and the piece may be noted as the only one which seemed to excite the audience to anything like noisy enthusiasm. It must however have presented but little difficulty to the players, to whom it was familiar enough. A lady amateur whom we have not heard for several years sang Gounod's Meditation (on the first prelude of Bach in O) in very finished style and a clear melodious voice, with orchestral accompaniment; and our English bass, who, we are informed, was suffering from sore throat, gave Tito Mattei's song 'O hear the wild winds blow' with excellent effect,—more, perhaps, than that which attended the Recitative and Aria from Handel that he sang in the first part. The German baritone who sang Schubert's beautiful 'Wanderer' has a useful and pleasing voice, and will develop into a good singer when he has more command over it. A masterly performance by M. Iburg of a Romanza and Rondo for Violin, by Wieniawski, brought the Concert to a close. The programme, as we have said, was admirably compiled, and of moderate length. The distinguished amateurs who presided over the instruments for which they have become famous interpreted the music allotted to them with all their usual finish, and Mr. G. B. Fentum contributed his invaluable assistance at the piano.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTION.

The musical entertainment given by the pupils of St. Joseph's Institution on Thursday evening was one of the most successful of the kind which we have witnessed for some time. The attendance was large, every available seat was occupied, and many were compelled to stand. The decorations at

the upper end of the room were neat and tasteful and reflected great credit on those to whom the work was entrusted. The sides of the stage were lined with orange and other trees in pots; at the back there was a kind of amphitheatre erected on which more trees were placed. On this also were seats raised one above another on which sat the young ladies who took part in the performance.

Soon after 5 p.m., by which time the room was almost full, though a great many more came in later on, the following programme was commenced:—

First Part.

- 1.—Overture de "Guillaume Tell" (Rossini) arranged for two pianos, each four hands, and harmonium Czerny.
- 2.—Les Montagnards, Trio Panzeron.
- 3.—Final de la 16e. Symphonie de Haydn, for six hands R. de Vilbac.
- 4.—Le Tyrol, chorus performed by the youngest pupils, with accompaniment of piano and harmonium Lagoauère.
- 5.—Sonate pathétique Beethoven.
- 6.—Le Vesuve, with accompaniment of two pianos and harmonium Meyerbeer.
- 7.—Rondo Brillant, Eb Weber.
- 8.—L'Extase, Solo H. Salomon.
- 9.—Solo de Concert Döhler.
- 10.—La Charité, Cantate with accompaniment of piano and harmonium Rossini.
- 11.—Concerto in E m. Chopin.

Second Part.

Declaration in English:
THE BRETON COTTAGE.

The first piece named above is one that is familiar to most people; it was thoroughly well rendered, the young ladies playing in good time and with much expression, especially in the piano parts. The trio which followed was given in good style, though a slight nervousness was exhibited in the opening passages which wore off as the song proceeded. The third piece on the list was entrusted to three of the younger pupils who acquitted themselves in such a manner as to gain a well-deserved round of applause at its close. Next came *Le Tyrol*, a spirited chorus by the youngest pupils, who acquitted themselves with much credit to their instructors. The *Sonata pathétique* of Beethoven was thoroughly well played, with a light, easy touch and good execution. After this came a lively chorus in which about twenty took part; this was sung with much spirit and was thoroughly appreciated by the audience. Weber's Rondo in *E flat* was another difficult piece which tried the powers of the performer and which was very well given. The first notes of the solo which followed were faint and indistinct; but as the songstress gained courage her voice increased in power and sweetness and she resumed her seat amidst prolonged applause. The succeeding instrumental pieces were well rendered but do not call for any special notice. The gem of the evening, in our estimation, was *La Charité*: this was really well sung, and was evidently an established favourite with the singers who entered into it heart and soul.

After the Concerto in E m. had been played the curtains were drawn in front of the stage and an interval of a few minutes occurred. When they were opened a grand transformation scene had been effected. Turning to the programme we found there was to be a "Declaration" in English entitled *The Breton Cottage*, which "Declaration" proved, to our surprise, to be a three-act drama on a small scale. As the *dramatis personæ* were not given we are unable to enter into a detailed criticism of each ladies' acting, and have therefore to rest contented with a *resumé* of the plot.

The characters were all female and the story was of the simplest kind. The first act introduced us to the humble cottage of

a Breton fisherman's widow; she and her daughter are discovered engaged in spinning. A storm of rain, thunder and lightning is supposed to be raging without. Suddenly a lady, to whose carriage some accident has happened, enters and begs to be accommodated for the night. She sits down and partakes of their humble meal and engages in conversation with her hostess. She soon learns all about the circumstances of mother and daughter, and becomes so much taken up with the latter that she resolves on adopting her. An opportunity soon occurs for broaching her intentions to the mother who receives the intelligence with mingled feelings of pleasure and dismay. Although overwhelmed at the idea of parting she is determined not to lose the chance of securing her daughter's good fortune, and farewells and blessings are exchanged as the curtain descends on the first act. When next it rises several months are supposed to have passed. The benefactress has died and made her protégé sole heiress of a splendid property. The young lady seems not to have borne her prosperity with equanimity. As her maid said it has turned her brain and she has embarked on a career of reckless gaiety. We are introduced to her in a splendid apartment surrounded by her new friends. Suddenly her mother enters, and attempts to embrace her child, when the latter spurs her and declares she does not know her. Maddened by that which Shakespeare says is "sharper than a serpent's tooth," a thankless child, the mother utters a withering curse and the curtain descends on an appropriate tableau. The third act brings us back to the Breton cottage. A further interval of several months has passed which has wrought even greater changes than the previous ones. The old woman still plods on at her spinning wheel, whilst the daughter has fallen from her high estate. The will has been disputed, a lawsuit has ensued, she has lost the case, and is left penniless. Whilst the mother is engaged in conversation with some neighbours the daughter enters disguised and unrecognised. She begs for employment which is given her. The old woman enters into the story of her daughter's ingratitude to the supposed stranger, who pleads her cause, reveals herself, is forgiven, and the curtain descends on a scene of happiness and reconciliation. The characters were all most ably sustained, the ladies spoke clearly and distinctly and acted gracefully without any of that undue straining after effect so common amongst amateurs.

As we have already said, the room was crowded and there can be no question that the noble charity, in aid of which the entertainment was given, received a very substantial addition to its funds.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The first of three entertainments was given by Professor Anderson at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday evening. Notwithstanding M. Iburg's concert which took place at the same time at the Masonic Hall there was a fair attendance in the pit and gallery, though the boxes were nearly empty. Ladies shone principally by their absence; there was a fair sprinkling of Chinese and the rowdy element, we are glad to say, was more thinly represented than usual. A small minority in the gallery, however, could not refrain from disgracing themselves by hooting, shouting and whistling when Mrs. Anderson made her appearance on the stage. It is a pity some means cannot be found to bring these cowardly delinquents to their senses. We say cowardly, because at the recent performances of the Italian Opera and A.D.C., when the boxes were occupied by those whom, for reasons best known to themselves, they dared not offend, they were able to keep silence even from good words, although it was probably pain and

grief to them. When, however, they are relieved from such restraint they are so far lost to all sense of decency as to insult a lady on the stage as well as others who may be amongst the audience.

Conjurors, as a rule, are better promisers than they are performers. This cannot be said of Professor Anderson, as he adhered faithfully to the programme he had published. If any fault may be found it is that most of his tricks were venerable from their antiquity. They were nevertheless very neatly and cleverly performed and a great many of them appeared to be new to the majority of the audience. The one entitled "The Elgin chronometer outdone" was remarkably good. One of the audience wrote four numbers, less than twelve, on a slip of paper, which he folded up and placed in his waistcoat pocket. A glass clock dial, fixed on a brass rod, was placed in a prominent part of the stage whose hand, at a word from the Professor turned slowly round and indicated the numbers exactly as they had been written. Another capital trick was "The Great Sack Mystery." A large sack was first exhibited to the audience to show that it was perfectly sound and secure; Mrs. Anderson got into it and its mouth was firmly tied and sealed by a gentleman from the audience. A curtain was then drawn for a moment or two and on its being opened Mrs. Anderson was seen standing by the sack the strings and seals of which had not been broken. How she effected her escape is a mystery. The strangest part of the trick remains to be told. In the sack had been deposited an envelope containing fourteen slips of paper on which the names of as many departed spirits had been previously written by some gentlemen in the pit, by whom the envelope was closed up. This envelope had not been opened, neither had there apparently been any opportunity for Mrs. Anderson to read what was written on the papers; after her escape from the sack she was blind-folded, the papers were opened by two of the audience and she was able to give correctly the names that were on each of them. This feat, as it deserved to be, was loudly applauded. The Indian basket trick was cleverly done, but being well known does not require any special mention. What Professor Anderson evidently considers his masterpiece, viz., beheading a lady, was rather disappointing. Both the stage and house were darkened to such a degree that it was impossible to observe what really was done, but there was some indistinct appearance of a headless trunk and its newly severed head being placed on a bracket at the back of the stage. We remember seeing the same trick performed in London in 1867, when it looked much more real than Professor Anderson succeeded in making it. We had almost over-looked one absolute miracle by the Professor, before which the achievements of his confrères, past, present, and future must give place. It is so remarkable and so astounding that we feel we should be doing him an injustice were we not to place it on record with a view to his fame being transmitted to posterity. We refer to the wizard-like feat of 'resurrecting' in his own person the defunct "Wizard of the North," who, to our certain knowledge, has been dead for many years.

The Town Band, under the able direction of Signor M. Vela played a selection of popular music at intervals during the performance. Professor Anderson's second entertainment is announced for to-night.

Correspondence.

THE PUBLIC MARKET.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I am surprised to see you so strongly advocate the utilisation of the Police Compound for the erection of the

proposed market. There are certainly few enough open spaces left in this crowded settlement at present, and those should, I think, be allowed to remain. It is unnecessary to allude to the advantages of breathing room, and I fear it will be brought very prominently and unpleasantly before us during the approaching hot season. Foreigners are steadily but surely moving in the direction of the Bubbling Well, and it requires but little foresight to predict their almost total exodus in a few years from the Settlement with the exception of the Bund and its vicinity. The most central position will then be the Defence Creek, and in fact it is almost so now, as half the residents certainly live outside the limits.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

21st March.

FRESH AIR.

THE SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I have referred to the letter of 'Argus' which appeared in your issue of the 10th instant, and find he regrets that the only gentleman at all able to exercise any supervision on the expenditure for Public Works has not been re-elected on the present Council, and that it was while this gentleman was acting as locum-tenens for the present Surveyor that almost the only real work of importance was carried out—namely that of bunding out the foreshore of the English Settlement—that has been done since Mr. Oliver's death. I take a different view from 'Argus,' and congratulate the community in not having re-elected the gentleman in question, and in having elected an engineer of experience and one who is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. If such a professional man is not fully qualified to exercise a supervision on the expenditure for Public Works I do not know who is. The bunding of the English Settlement foreshore was a great improvement; it now looks remarkably pretty, and reflects credit on whoever proposed it. As an engineering work, however, it is only a mud filling, which was at first badly carried out, as large quantities of mud were allowed to be washed into the river, no doubt to its detriment, until the foot of the slope was properly protected with rubble and the upper part turfed.

The Surveyor's Department should consist of a staff sufficient to do all the work required of it, which should include the keeping of the plans of the Settlement corrected up to date. When the Surveyor goes on leave, the work should be so arranged that his assistant could attend to it; the designs for new works having been previously prepared.

Necessary repairs have to be attended to and new works are ordered by the Council, so that the Surveyor has practically little control over the annual expenditures. The Works Committee, no doubt, in consultation with the Surveyor, decide as to what tenders are to be accepted. It is often very bad and very dear policy to accept the lowest tender. If a particular work can only be executed by two firms in place, would it not be more economical to invite them to tender by letter than to waste the public money in advertising, and the time of the Council's officials in explaining what is required to people who cannot do the work? It is the Surveyor's duty to see to the proper performance of contracts, and, so far as I am aware, he does so. It was only this morning I saw him unearthing a scamped piece of work at the north-east corner of the Cathedral compound. A well-laid pipe drain had been severed to pass a Water Works Co.'s pipe, and, in place of making the drain good, a few bricks without any mortar between them had been carelessly laid and the whole covered in with mud.

It rather puzzles me that 'Argus,' after praising up a certain gentleman, should in his concluding paragraph so severely criticise the late Council of which he was the only member fit to control the expenditure for public works.

In the opening up of the Seward Road and in the improving of the roads on the old Race Course the Council acted wisely. The amount of house and land-tax will thereby be increased; and by raising the land and by better drainage the health of the Settlements will be improved.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

20th March. DRAIN PIPE.

Miscellaneous.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the Report of the directors to the eleventh ordinary meeting of shareholders, which was held at the Head Office of the Company at Hongkong on Friday last, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.:

The directors have now to submit to the shareholders the eleventh annual report of the company to 31st December, 1881.

The net premia earned during the year, less reinsurance and return premia, amounts to \$213,718.00, and the payments for claims and losses to \$151,997.13, and after deducting the working expenses and the 12 per cent. interest already paid to shareholders, there remains a balance of \$677.42, which is carried forward to the current year.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. E. R. Bellios and Mr. T. G. Williamson retire in rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Mr. Henry Smith and Mr. L. Hauschild have audited the accounts, and the directors have pleasure in recommending their re-election as auditors for the current year.

WM. REINERS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1882.

THE SENTENCE ON GUTEAU.

An application was made by Mr. Scoville which was discussed and over ruled by the Judge. The counsel for the prisoner filed a motion in arrest of judgment.

Guteau, who had been permitted to resume his seat at the counsel's table, called out:—"If your Honor please, I desire to ask if there is any motion that I ought to make to reserve my right."

Scoville tried to prevent his speaking, but he retorted; "Well, I don't want any advantage taken of me. I want to know how long I shall have to prepare my appeal to the Court in bank?"

Scoville—Please keep quiet. We haven't reached that yet.

Guteau (with much excitement)—I won't keep quiet. I am here, and propose to do my own talking.

Judge Cox then informed Scoville of the rules of practice applicable to the filing of his exceptions, and after this matter had been arranged, Col. Corkhill renewed his motion, saying: "It is now my duty to ask for the sentence of the Court."

Judge Cox (to the prisoner)—Stand up. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?

THE PRISONER'S APPEAL TO THE COURT.

Guteau (still sitting)—I ask your Honor to postpone sentence as long as possible.

Judge Cox—Stand up. Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be pronounced upon you?

The prisoner arose, pale, but with lips compressed and desperate determination stamped on his features. In a low and deliberate tone he began, but soon his manner became wild and violent, and, pounding upon the table, he delivered himself of the following harangue: "I am not guilty of the charge set forth in the indictment. It was God's act, and not mine. God will take care of it, and don't let the American people forget it. He will take care of it, and every officer of this Government, from the Executive down to that Marshal, taking in every man on that jury, and every member of this

Body, will pay for it, and the American Nation will roll in blood if my body goes into the ground and I am hung. The Jews put the despised Galilean in the grave. For the time they triumphed, but at the destruction of Jerusalem, forty years afterward, the Almighty got even with them. I am not afraid of death. I am here as God's man. Kill me to-morrow if you want to. I'm God's man, and have been from the start."

THE SOLEMN DEATH SENTENCE.

Judge Cox then proceeded to pass sentence, addressing the prisoner as follows:—"You have been convicted of a crime so terrible in its circumstances, and so far reaching in its results, that it has drawn upon you the horror of the whole world and the execrations of your countrymen. The excitement produced by such an offence made it no easy task to secure for you a fair and impartial trial, but you have had the power of the United States Treasury and of Government men at your service to protect your person from violence and to procure evidence from all parts of the country. You have had as fair and impartial a jury as ever assembled in a court of justice. You have been defended by your counsel with a zeal and devotion that merit the highest encomium. I certainly have done my best to secure a fair presentation of your defence. Notwithstanding all this, you have been found guilty. It would have been a comfort to many people if the verdict of the jury had established the fact that your act was that of an irresponsible man. It would have left the people the satisfying belief that the crime of political assassination was something foreign to the institutions and civilization of our country. But the result has denied them that comfort. The country will accept it as a fact that such a crime can be committed, and the Court will have to deal with it with the highest penalty known to the Criminal Code, to serve as an example to others. Your career has been so extraordinary that the people might well at times have doubted your sanity, but I cannot but believe that when the crime was committed you thoroughly understood the nature of that crime and its consequences.

THE PRISONER INTERRUPTS.

Guteau—I was acting as God's man. And that you had moral sense and conscience enough to recognize the moral iniquity of such an act.

Prisoner—That's a matter of opinion. Your own testimony shows that you recoiled with horror from the idea. You say that you prayed against it. You say that you thought it might be prevented. This shows that your conscience warned you against it. But by the wretched sophistries of your own mind you worked yourself up against the protest of your own conscience. What motive could have induced you to this act must be forever hid and a mere matter of conjecture. Probably men will think that some fanaticism or morbid desire for self-exaltation was the real inspiration of your act. Your own testimony seems to controvert the theories of your counsel. They have maintained, and thought honestly, I believe, that you were driven, against your will, by an insane impulse. The testimony showed that you deliberately resolved to do it, and that a deliberate and misguided will was the sole impulse. This may seem insanity to some persons, but the law looks upon it as a wilful crime. You will have a due opportunity of having any errors I may have committed in the course of the trial passed upon by the Court in bank.

THE DAY OF EXECUTION.

Meanwhile, it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of the law, that you be taken hence to the common jail of the District from whence you came, and there be kept in confinement, and on Friday, the 30th of June, 1882, you will be taken to the place prepared for your execution within the walls of said jail, and there between the hours of 12 and 2 p.m., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

HOW GUTEAU RECEIVED THE SENTENCE.

During this reading Guteau stood apparently unmoved, and with his gaze riveted upon the Judge, but when the final words were spoken he struck the table violently and shouted: "And may the Lord have mercy upon your soul. I would rather stand where I do than where that jury do, and where your

Honour stands. I am not afraid to die. I stand here as God's man, and God Almighty will curse every man who had a part in the procuring of this unrighteous verdict. Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal, and that will be the verdict of posterity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation. I would rather a thousand times be in my position than in that of those who have hunted me to death. I shall have a glorious fight to death. I shall have a glorious fight to glory, but that miserable scoundrel, Corkhill, will have a permanent job down below, where the devil is preparing for him." After apparently talking himself out, the prisoner turned to his brother, and, without the slightest trace of excitement, conversed for some minutes before being taken from the Court-room.

GUTEAU PLACED UNDER GUARD.

When Guteau arrived at the jail he was at once taken to his cell and a guard placed over him. This precaution is always observed in cases of prisoners under sentence of death, and will be rigidly adhered to in Guteau's case, both by night and day.

Law Reports.

IN THE U.S. COURT FOR THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 22nd March.

Before O. N. DENNY, Esq., Consul-General, Acting Judicially.

Serious charge of assault preferred by nine men of the American ship *Sunrise* against the Captain, first, and second mates of the same.

The Court opened at 2 p.m. yesterday when the complainants and accused appeared pursuant to order.

His HONOUR, in pronouncing sentence, said that the examination of the complaints had been lengthy and tedious, but that after due investigation they appeared to him to be fully justifiable.

With regard to the charges preferred against the Captain by two men he thought he (the Captain) was not justified in acting as he did. He therefore ordered that they, viz. Charles Erickson whom he had struck with a belying pin and Niels Limbeck whom he had struck with his fist be discharged from the ship, each to receive three months extra pay.

With reference to the conduct of the first officer, His Honour thought it had been marked with unnecessary cruelty, and considered that he would not be justified in allowing him to return to the ship, especially as he had expressed his determination to continue the offence. He therefore ordered that the first officer be discharged from the vessel and further, that he be confined in the Consular Gaol for the space of ten days.

With regard to the conduct of the second mate, His Honour did not find that it had been severe, except in one instance, that of striking Henry Bondick when he was on the jib-boom and thereby endangering his falling overboard. His Honour thought it would be sufficient to order that the second mate pay a fine of \$15.

With this disposition of the case there appeared to be no reason why the remainder of the men should not return to duty and His Honour accordingly directed that they do so.

Captain CLARKE requested that the Court would caution them that, in future, if struck by the officers they should come and complain to him. In a ship two hundred feet long he could not see everything that was going on, and therefore if there was anything wrong it ought at once to be reported to him.

His HONOUR admitted that it was necessary, but some of the men had said it was no use complaining to the Captain as he had often seen men struck, and had struck them himself. A master should know what is going on in every department of his ship and also be aware of the course of treatment pursued towards the men. If a sailor has received cruelty from an officer it is his duty to complain to the master and if the master does not attend to it, it works greater hardship for himself.

His HONOUR again directed the men to return to duty and the Court adjourned.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 29th March, 1882.

ALTHOUGH the number of settlements entered on since last mail gives a fair appearance of business, the actual amount has been small for the season. This is owing to the want of demand at Tientsin, Chefoo, and in Szechuen; money is scarce in all those places; and at Hankow, Ningpo, and in this neighbourhood only a moderate business is doing. From what we hear there is a great want of money among native merchants everywhere in the North, and this accounts for the decline in prices in our market and for the advance in exchange. Importers complain of the difficulty of getting payment from buyers.

GREY SHIRTINGS, 6-lbs., have been sold at 3 candareens lower. Common kinds of 8½-lbs. have been very firm. Medium are about one per cent. lower, fine qualities such as Dewhurst's Eagle are without change. Heavy weights have fallen 2½ to 4 candareens per piece.

T-CLOTHS.—Common 7-lbs. are 2½ candareens higher, other qualities are unaltered. There are few common 6-lbs. in stock. The transactions in English Drills and Jeans have been at former prices. The stock of best kinds of Drills is heavy.

AMERICAN SHEETINGS.—Indian-Head chop has advanced 4 candareens.

WOOLLENS.—The amounts offered at auction have been moderate, but unsatisfactory prices have been obtained for most kinds. The heavy sales of last year, a great proportion having been to speculators, are beginning to tell on the markets in the interior, and to affect prices here. There is a slight improvement to note in Spanish Stripes, and Lastings after having been dull all the week improved two mace at the King-ming auction yesterday.

Private Sales of Cotton Goods from 21st to 28th instant, inclusive:—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs., 6,000 pieces Large Eagle, at £1.06. 7-lbs., 5,500 pieces: Steamer 5,000, at £1.27½, and 500 at £1.28½. 8½-lbs., 77,350 pieces:—Silver 500, at £1.73; Blue Eagle 1,500, at £1.40; Warrior 1,000, at £1.43½; 2-Lion 2,000, at £1.57; Blue Cormorant 750, at £1.39; 500, at £1.39½; Red Bullock 2,000, at £1.57; Blue Bullock 1,000, at £1.70; Gold Elephant 2,850, at £1.48; Gold Globe 400, at £1.39; A. Green Peacock 2,600, at £1.64½; Blue Joas 500, at £1.71; Red Joas 3,450, at £1.65 and 1.67½; Eagle 1,000, at £1.40; Best Eagle 7,750, at £1.81; Blue Pagoda 550, at £1.88; 3,750, at £1.57; Red Pheasant 5,000, at £1.62; Red Cormorant 1,500, at £1.57; A. J. Green Phoenix 5,000, at £1.70; 2-Lion and Flag 2,500, at £1.52½; Red Dragon 1,050, at £1.72½; 1,000, at £1.62½; Green Dragon 950, at £1.63; Black Dragon 900, at £1.47½; Black Bullock 500, at £1.39; Fish and Dragon 1,500, at £1.43; Green Dragon 250, at £1.63; Red Barley 1,000, at £1.64; Red Lion 2,000, at £1.61; 500, at £1.59; 3-Legs 5,000, at £1.64; Green Man 500, at £1.29; Red Pagoda 1,700, at £1.64; Blue Butterfly 1,500, at £1.72; Butterfly 1,250, at £1.61; Collie's Lion 750, at £1.79; Green Lion 500, at £1.51; Red Ship 3,000, at £1.66; 2-Cash 1,250, at £1.58; Pagoda 950, at £1.57; Man and Horse 1,000, at £1.48½; Blue Dragon 400, at £1.75; Red 2-Men 2,500, at £1.60.—Sales by auction, 6-lbs. 1,500 pieces; 7-lbs. 2,000 pieces; 8½-lbs. 3,600 pieces; 10-lbs. 250 pieces.

9½-lbs.—18,400 pieces:—Steamer 500, at £2.05; 2-Fish 1,650, at £1.87½; Hand and Branch 2,500, at £2.25; Red Unicorn 1,000, at £2.19; 1,500, at £2.18; Blue Dragon 1,000, at £2.15½; Red Dragon 2,000, at £2.06; Best Eagle 5,000, at £2.16; 1,500, at £2.18; A. J. Green Phoenix 1,750, at £2.11.

10-lbs.—11,900 pieces:—Blue Dragon 9,650, at £2.22½; Blue Stag 2,250, at £2.13.

11 8-lbs.—450 pieces Red Fish at £2.65.

12-lbs.—3,650 pieces:—Dragon 2,500, at £2.72½; 3-Feathers 500, at £2.76; Blue Fish 150, at £1.70; Bannerman 500, at £2.65.

T-Cloths—7-lbs. 22,350 pieces:—Sun 1,250, at £1.19; Blue 3-Men 1,000, at £1.21; Woman and Loom 2,500, at £1.12; One Bird 1,000, at £1.08; Horse 950, at £1.12; T T X Horse Head 2,500, at £1.15; Blue Bullock 5,000, at £1.15½; 1,500, at £1.12; Fish and Dragon 250, at £1.07½; Red Dragon 900, at £1.22; Black Lion 3,000, at £0.87½; Lion 300—250, at £1.22½; Blue Phoenix 1,000, at £1.11; Silver 500, at £1.30; One Man 500, at £1.41. Auction Sales 800 pieces.

8-lbs.—12,050 pieces:—Green Phoenix 5,400, at £1.25; 7 Birds 550, at £1.92½; 8 Birds 250, at £2.02½; 9 Birds 250, at £2.07½; 6 Birds 500, at £1.70; Blue Lion 2100, at £1.55; Red Lion 500, at £1.61; Eye 500, at £1.46; Horse 1,500, at £1.30; 3-Cash 500, at £1.42½.

Drills.—5,300 pieces A A Eagle 2,000, at £2.15; 1 Bird 600, at £863; Elephant 1,200, at £1.85; A. Dragon 1,000, at £2.60; Squirrel 500, at £2.87½. Auction Sales 495 pieces.

Jeans.—6,600 pieces Silbs. Red Dragon, 3,100, at £1.27½; Peacock 13,500, at £1.27.

White Shirtings, 64-reed.—4,700 pieces:—2-Man 1,000, at £1.75; Red Unicorn 2,000 at £1.90; Green Lion 1,200, at £1.49; Pagoda 500, at £1.91½. 56-reed—250 pieces, Red Dragon, at £1.35.

Yarn—25 bales 28 to 32 Fish chop at £2. Auction Sales 2,988 pieces.

Turkey Reds—1,700 pieces 4½lbs. Gold Vase at £2.25. By auction 2,988 pieces.

Handkerchiefs—1,000 dozens 32-in. Blue at £0.52 and 1,000, 28-in. at £0.39.

Figured Orleans—600 pieces House chop at £2.75. Auction Sales 300 pieces.

Cotton Lastings—800 pieces One Man chop at £2.50.

American Goods, SHIRTINGS—700 pieces XXX Joas chop at £2.67½.

SHEETINGS—14,860 pieces:—Lion, 1,660 at £2.96; Indian Head 3,000, at £3 04; 1,600, at £3 04½; Old Lion 2,000, at £2.96; Joas 200, at £2.57½; 2 Storks 1,000, at £2.85; Lion 1,000, at £2.97; XXX Joas 600, at £2.67½; Elephant 800, at £2.85; A Eagle 1,000, at £2.80; No. 2 Horse 2,000, at £2.80.

JEANS.—600 pieces, Squirrel, at £2.40.

Dutch Drills—3,350 pieces Dragon Chop at £2.62½.

Russian Cloths—Sales, 150 pieces House chop at £18.25 and 18.50.

Woollens.—Lastings, 100 pieces J M black at £9.05, and 220 pieces No. 3 at £6.35 have been sold by private bargain.

The quantities sold at auction have been Camlets 1,490 pieces, Spanish Stripes 474 pieces, Long Ellis 1,080 pieces, Lastings 240 pieces. There are two King-ming auction sales included.

Metals.—Lead—there has been some speculative enquiry induced by the low prices; the market closes quiet. Sales—150 tons French, at £4.07½, 100 tons Eindhoven, at £4.12½, 150 tons LB at £4.10, 200 forward clearance at £4.15 to £4.17½ per picul. Nailed Iron—sales, 4,000 bundles Belgium at £1.80 and 4,000 at £1.89, 8,000 Sohiars, at £1.91 and 10,000 at £1.92½, 4,000 bundles Dawes at £2.25, 2,000 bundles Rogers, at £2.14 per picul—market quiet at the close. Old Iron—sales, 50 tons scrap at £1.57½ and 50 at £1.47½, 32 tons Horse Shoes at £1.77½. Pig Iron—sales, 35 tons Cleveland at £16.50 per ton. Steel—sales, 1,000 boxes Bamboo, at £3.70 and 3,000 at £3.65, 1,000 bundles Bamboo, at £3.59. Copper—sales, 50 cases Vivian's Y.M., at £18.25, 300 piculs Japan tiles, at £17, 20 cases Sheathing, at £21.80 per picul.

Miscellaneous.—Needles—sales, 156 cases. Silver Eyed 1½ in tins at £65.73, 80 and 100; Gold Eyed, at £85; Blue Eyed, in paper, at £90. Dyes—sales—285 cases each 1 picul Schwein Greed, at £17.6 to £21.60, 13,200 tins 8 oz. Green, 12,800 tins 2 oz. Blue, 10,600 tins, 2 oz. Violet, 5,100 2 oz. Magenta.

Kerosene Oil.—Sales, 2,900 cases at auction at £1.48, 8,000 at £1.49 to £1.50, 25,000 March shipment at £1.42.

Opium.—Rather more business has been doing in Malwa, the price of which has advanced to £500 for best drug only. Patna and Benares are both lower, the former closing at £436 and the latter at £434.

Coal.—We cannot report any improvement in the market since the publication of our last report.

ANTHRACITE:—The 180 tons per Nyl Chau were sold to arrive some time ago at £10.00 per ton, the market is now very weak; the 422 tons ex Sunrise have been settled at £9.20 per ton ex ship.

AUSTRALIAN:—Wollongong.—The cargo per Kate Harding, 1,000 tons, has been sold to arrive at £7.60 per ton ex ship, but the market shows signs of weakness, and a cargo of 1,200 tons to arrive has been offered at £7.30 per ton ex ship, for which no purchaser has been found as yet.

JAPAN:—Takasima Mine.—There are no transactions to report, and the two arrivals have been landed for sale.

KEELUNG:—The arrival has been to consumers, and the market is still dull for this description of Coal.

Cargo quotations are:—

	Tls.	per ton, firm
Cardiff, ex ship.....	7.50	
American Anthracite, to arrive	9.20	nominal.
Sydney, Wollongong, ex ship	7.35	quiet.
Coal Cliff, ex ship	7.00	nominal.
Newcastle, N.S.W., ex ship	6.50	"
Japan, Takasima, Lump, ex ship.....	5.00	"
" Dust, ex ship	4.10	sales
" Miiké Lump, ex ship	4.70	nominal.
" Dust, ex ship	3.80	sales
" Imabuko, ex ship	3.80	nominal.
" Takoo and Karatz, ex ship	4.50	"
Keelung, ex ship to arrive	4.25 to 4.50	weak.

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—2,140 tons Mixed Japan, 2,017 tons Miiké Lump, 658 tons Takasima Lump, 180 tons American Anthracite, 417 tons Wollongong, 1,007 tons Miiké Dust, to consumers, 411 tons Miiké Lump, to consumers, 600 tons Keelung, to consumers, 660 tons Takasima Dust, landed for sale. —(Abridged from Messrs. Wheelock's Circular.)

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The settlements since last mail amount to 700 bales at a decline of 10 to 15 taels, comprising, Teatlees—Chick 4 at \$417½, Large Elephant at \$415, Bird Kinling at \$412½, Kukes Chinlook, Blue Eagle and Eagle 1 at \$400, Almond Flower, Bird Funling and Cook and Worm at \$395, Blue Elephant at \$390, Yellow Elephant and Sa-ling at \$385, SS+ Dollar at \$380 and 382½, SSSS Dollar at \$367½, Maggie 2 at \$382½; Hanghows at \$350, Lie Skeins at \$230/237½, White Kahings at \$340/345, Kopuns at \$300, Wongchows at \$221½/225, Szechuans at \$190/195, Tussah at 122½. Re-reels over 100 bales for the week including Market cargo at \$380/322½, K.F.S. No. 1 at \$410, No. 2 at \$395, Buffalo 1 and Sable 1 at \$395, Dragon 1 and 2 at \$472½ and \$462½. Woman and Loom 1 at \$472½.

Tea.—GREEN.—Settlements for the week have been 1,084 half-chests Moyunues at \$21. Stook, Country teas, 1,000 half-chests; Pinguey, 500 half-chests.

Exchange.—A moderate demand for Bank drafts and telegraphic transfers has prevailed from day to day since last mail but the whole amount sold has not been large for the season. The rate for four months bank paper has been steady at 5s. 2½d. until yesterday when it was advanced 1/8th. Transfers have risen to 5s. 1d. at which the greater part of the business has been done. The supply of private paper has been limited. No sales on India have been reported. The market closes very firm at a further advance, money being in demand.

Shares.—A very moderate business has been done since last mail particulars of which will be found in Messrs. Blissett & Co.'s circular in the postscript.

Freight.—Messrs. Wheelock say:—The coasting trade has not been so brisk since the issue of our last circular on the 14th inst. as was expected, the trade from Northern ports being particularly dull, while the settlements noted below show weakness in rates.

Quotations for sailing vessels are:—

Newchwang to Swatow, 30 Mex. cents per picul, nominal.

Chefoo to Swatow, 25 Mex. cents per picul, nominal.

Nagasaki and back, \$2.50 per ton of Coal for small vessels, slight enquiry.

(These rates include any cargo hence to Nagasaki for Charterer's account freight free.)

Keelung and back, \$2.75 per ton of Coal, slight enquiry.

Foochow and back, \$4.50 per Register ton, offers.

Settlements during the fortnight have been:—

Marie Louise, German barque, 442 tons, Foochow to Tientsin, \$3,300 in full, 19 lay days.

Oscar Vidal, British brig, 299 tons, same voyage, \$2,100 in full, 15 lay days.

Catherine Murden, British schooner, 287 tons, Newchwang to Foochow, 30 Mex. cents per picul, 20 lay days.

Oleander, British barque, 342 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$2.50 per ton of Coal, —lay days.

John Potts, British barque, 373 tons, hence to Amoy 13 Mex. cents per picul, despatch; and Takao to Sydney, private terms.

Satsuma, British barque, 364 tons, hence to Penang via Amoy and back to Ningpo, \$5,000 in full, 30 lay days.

M. A. Dixon, British barque, 430 tons, Takao to Sydney, private term.

Omega, British barque, 482 tons, same voyage, private terms.

Batavia, British barque, 366 tons, hence to Foochow and back, \$1,660 in full, 20 lay days.

Hedwig, British barque, 375 tons, Chefoo to Amoy, 26 Mex. cents per picul; if to Swatow, 29 Mex. cents per picul, 18 lay days.

Soldor, British barque, 240 tons, hence to Taiwan Fu and back, \$1,750 in full, 20 lay days.

Kristina Nilsson, Swedish barque, 281 tons, hence to Amoy, 13½ Mex. cents per picul, 10 lay days.

AUCTION SALES.

Camlets.	Date.	Mark.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue	Gentian.	Lt. Gent.	Green.	Orange.	Purple	White	Mauve.	Black.	Magenta.	Sale pieces.
King-ming	21st Mr.	CPH	10.69	10.44	10.48	10.54	10.74dk.gt.	...	...	...	...	9.33	...	270
"	"	" No. 2	10.19	9.60	10.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
E-wo	22nd	HDB	10.36	10.19	10.29dk.	10.33	...	10.71	...	...	...	...	...	90
"	"	" No. 2	9.72	8.75	9.75	8.27	...	9.87	...	...	...	8.21	...	60
Yuen-fong	23rd	SSG	10.22½	10.40	10.40	10.05	10.30 new	...	...	...	10.67½	9.02½	...	320
"	"	GGM	10.47½	10.35	10.45	...	10.27½	11.3½	...	8.52½	10.67½	9.17½	...	210
Sing-wo	27th	UU	10.00	10.35	...	...	...	10.36	...	...	10.07	...	...	80
King-ming	28th	CPH	10.65	10.38	10.42	10.56	10.74dk.gt.	...	...	...	...	9.30	...	290
"	"	" No. 2	10.14	...	10.18	10.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Spanish Stripes.														
King-ming	21st	CPH	0.50½	...	...	0.504	...	...	...	...	...	0.518	...	60
E-wo	22nd	HDB	0.501	0.507	0.505	0.503	0.529 new	...	...	...	...	0.52	...	96
Yuen-fong	23rd	TTB	0.51	0.5015	0.515	0.52½ Ash	0.52½	0.49½	0.51½	...	...	0.51½	0.49½	78
Ne-che	"	TTB	0.502	...	0.508	0.505	...	...	...	0.512	...	...	...	120
Sing-wo	27th	BH	0.52½	0.541	0.561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King-ming	28th	CPH	0.507	...	...	0.504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Long Ells.														
King-ming	21st	CPH	5.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
E-wo	22nd	HDB	5.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Yuen-fong	23rd	GGM	5.16	...	5.16	5.15 dk.	5.43 new	...	5.26	...	...	...	...	400
Sing-wo	27th	BH	5.38	5.16	5.37	...	5.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
King-ming	28th	CPH	5.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Lastings.														
Sing-wo	27th	UU	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.20	...	40
King-ming	28th	CPH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.13	...	100
"	"	" No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.60	...	100
Miscellaneous.														
Kung-maw, Camlets...	24th	3-Eagle	9.81	...	9.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
"	"	M. & Horse	9.89	9.74	9.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
" Sp. Stripes...	"	Woman	0.42	...	0.435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

House Name: 22nd March—

E-wo:—TURKEY REDS, 2½lbs. Two-Lion, 280 pcs at \$1.215, 2½lbs., 280 pcs at \$1.045, Mandarin, 350 pcs at \$1.02, Railway, 70 pcs at \$1.01. T-CLOTHS, 7½lbs. Black Dragon, 250 pcs at \$0.95.

23rd March—

Yuen-fong:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 8½lbs. Two-Men, 1,500 pcs at \$1.36, House, 1,000 pcs at \$1.3725, Fish and Dragon, 500 pcs at \$1.43, Junk, 500 pcs at \$1.32, 6½lbs. Two-Men, 1,500 pcs at \$1.035, 7½lbs. Blue Bannerman, 1,500 pcs at \$1.2575, 12½lbs., 500 pcs at \$2.665. ENGLISH DRILLS (best), 14½lbs. Blue Bannerman, 300 pcs at \$2.61, 15½lbs. Deer, 195 pcs at \$2.38. T-CLOTHS, 7½lbs. Blue Bannerman, 750 pcs at \$1.0775.

Ne-che:—TURKEY REDS, 2½lbs. Squirrel, 200 pcs at \$1.175, 2½lbs. Fisherman, 200 pcs at \$1.2225, 2½lbs., 200 pcs at \$1.33, 2½lbs., 200 pcs at \$1.41, 2½lbs. Gold Lion, 140 pcs at \$1.3075, 2½lbs. Peacock, 68 pcs at \$1.22. GREY SHIRTINGS, 8½lbs. Blue Dragon (mildewed) 50 pcs at \$1.75. 9.12½lbs. Red Dragon, 50 pcs at \$2.0525, 10½lbs. Blue Dragon, 250 pcs at \$2.185. T-CLOTHS, 7½lbs. Two-Dragon, 50 pcs at \$1.93.

24th March—

Kung-maw:—FIGURED MUSLINS, House, 300 pcs at \$0.655.

27th March—

Sing-wo:—TURKEY REDS, 2½lbs. Junk, 100 pcs at \$1.0375, 2½lbs. Butterfly, 200 pcs at \$1.0175, 2½lbs. Vase, 200 pcs at \$1.08, 2½lbs. Flower, 200 pcs at \$1.025, 2½lbs. Junk, 200 pcs at \$1.145, 2½lbs. Cat, 100 pcs at \$1.225. BLACK VELVETS, 22in. Woman, 150 pcs at \$0.13.

Chinese Market.—An average business has been doing in Sugar at former prices, sales 4,000 bags white and 3,650 bags brown. **Pepper, Black**, little doing, sales 100 piculs. **Sandalwood**, sales, 1,500 piculs South Sea, 150 piculs Timor, 100 piculs Malabar. **Cotton** sales 600 piculs Shanghai, 450 piculs Compook, market flat and unchanged in price. **Hides**, 700 piculs sold at \$144. **Flints**, 100 piculs at 50 cents. **Malacca Tin** has declined slightly, sales Fung-hing 200 slabs, Fock-chook 250 slabs, Chow-kung 150 slabs.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "YANG-TSE," cleared 21st March, for LONDON.—Silk—Waste 12 bales. Pongees 19.18 piculs. Feathers 240.51 piculs. Camel's hair 471 piculs. Musk 0.27.14/16 piculs. Strawbraid 379.70 piculs. Tobacco (transhipped from Japan) 242 packages. For LYONS.—Silk—Yellow Szechuen 63 bales. For MARSEILLES.—Silk—Yellow Szechuen 19 bales. Waste 5 bales. Piece Goods 0.50 piculs. Fine Chinaware 8.73 piculs. Fish maws 8.73 piculs. Hemp 15 piculs. Strawbraid 29.83 piculs. Goat skins 200. Wax (transhipped from Japan) 78 packages.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF COTTON AND WOOLEN PIECE GOODS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH MARCH, 1882.
COMPILED FROM THE "CUSTOMS DAILY RETURNS," NOS. 63 TO 69, BOTH NUMBERS INCLUSIVE.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.												
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Tsochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.
Grey Shirtings	12,160	650	14,370	2,990	5,690	37,890	1,730	19,560	14,380	750	1,750	50	1,600
T-Cloths	7,485	795	2,905	1,545	3,080	9,740	1,900	6,825	14,860	7,960	...	375	500
White Shirtings	2,430	100	3,860	650	800	17,883	650	5,599	5,710	200	...	90	310
Drills, English and Dutch ..	240	...	135	...	...	480	240	3,525	4,770	60	1,140	...	...
Do., American	...	...	105	15	...	1,230	90	1,155	6,840	75	...	...	...
Jeans, English and Dutch ..	190	...	240	...	...	520	300	1,130	...	...	...	...	...
Do., American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheetings, English	100	...	400	846	380	4,020	90	...	1,550	...	...	...	...
Do., American	290	...	420	80	260	200	580	3,545	3,200	...	...	...	...
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	...	...	30	184	...	50	140	...	...	...	...
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White	...	...	...	...	50	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Dyed	30	...	30	...	100	210	250	50	640	50	...	...	...
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	40	...	...	283	...	120	80	...	...	...	...
Chintzes	120	...	480	110	230	1,140	390	548	338	50	57	...	...
Printed Twills	50	...	789	80	50	1,808	549	1,514	1,200	80	...	...	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	450	205	900	...	100	1,050	590	810	3,909	170	...	600	...
Velvets	54	...	54	30	...	582	...	60	...	24	...	60	240
Velveteens	...	...	24	...	...	283	...	548	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs	640	...	1,300	800	640	4,495	100	...	800	200	1,480	...	...
Muslins	100	...	500	100	...	1,100	100	300	400	100	...	800	...
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn	...	...	...	...	132	255	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	40	...	288	30	12	132	36	66	180	78	...	...	...
Medium and Broad Cloths ..	24	...	190	...	28	542	20	90	130	10	...	...	...
Camlets	110	...	200	120	220	1,170	20	50	490	190	100	...	...
Long Ells	60	...	240	20	60	1,060	...	40	240	40	200	...	...
Lastings	20	...	40	...	80	900	50	120	1,870	...	...	...	...
" " Crape	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton	40	...	120	...	...	30	350	720	520	...	...	...	...
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
" " Figured	360	...	720	180	120	420	...	...	...	180	60	...	...
" " Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	Deliveries.		Imports.		* At date Estimate.
	For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	
GREY SHIRTINGS	124,420	809,736	157,661	1,393,694	1,913,200
T-CLOTHS	67,770	268,837	31,585	266,528	703,400
WHITE SHIRTINGS	39,614	227,001	29,167	332,990	638,600
DRILLS—English and Dutch ..	10,650	52,580	22,034	115,874	416,600
" " American	9,855	29,265	11,490	72,345	88,800
JEANS—English and Dutch ..	2,420	16,840	2,560	9,807	65,700
" " American	60	700	1,000	6,520	10,400
SHIRTINGS—English	7,466	29,029	9,180	50,179	104,300
" " American and Continents ..	9,100	43,640	3,000	96,785	194,400
DYED SHIRTINGS	504	3,996	6,468	12,966	11,900
BROCADES AND SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White ..	250	849	98	498	1,700
" " " Dyed	1,410	9,130	1,482	11,431	18,400
DAMASKS—Dyed	280	1,360	80	1,166	5,200
CHINTZES	3,938	18,982	5,782	23,128	46,000
PRINTED TWILLS	6,340	27,178	3,093	27,537	55,100
TURKEY RED SHIRTINGS	9,144	63,322	1,995	88,013	116,100
VELVETS	1,256	7,328	494	8,214	23,500
VELVETEENS	920	1,921	576	3,444	4,800
HANDKERCHIEFS	12,123	57,497	1,485	19,741	163,700
MUSLINS	3,800	16,243	2,664	15,466	95,100
DIMITIES	100	700	...	539	3,700
COTTON YARN	426	3,605	240	5,553	10,400
SPANISH STRIPES	1,004	4,994	1,434	13,776	20,100
MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ..	1,128	4,695	2,602	8,125	21,700
CAMLETS	2,870	20,156	940	21,984	43,800
LONG ELLS	2,040	16,788	3,700	22,260	42,800
LASTINGS	3,144	14,378	1,840	23,346	46,500
" " Crape	120	520	...	198	3,900
" " Cotton	1,780	13,124	3,001	26,331	56,900
CUSTRES—Plain	200	1,270	500	1,800	4,000
" " Figured	2,290	16,281	1,320	23,677	95,700
" " Crape	...	200	1,000	1,750	2,300

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex Khiva, Glencayles, Natal, Nyghau, City of Montreal, Priam, Agamemnon.
Import Cargoes declared—Yangtze, Deccan, Glamis Castle, Sunrise, Heperia.

ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.		ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.	
<i>Cotton Piece Goods.</i>		<i>T.m.c.</i>	<i>T.m.c.</i>	<i>Cotton Piece Goods.</i>		<i>T.m.c.</i>	<i>T.m.c.</i>
<i>G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—</i>				LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. per piece		7.60	@ 10.13
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs. nom.	per piece	1.0.55	1.2.2	CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst. "		2.60	5.1.0
7-lbs. "	"	1.2.15	1.4.5	" LUSTRES, Assorted nom. "		2.70	3.2.5
8½ to 8¼-lbs. "	"	1.2.9	1.8.2	ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst. "		2.3.5	2.7.5
Dewhurst XX "	"	1.8.1	1.8.4	Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black. "		2.2.0	3.1.5
9 to 9½-lbs. nom. "	"	1.8.7½	1.9.8½				
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality "	"	1.9.0	2.1.5	<i>Metals and Sundries.</i>			
best quality "	"	2.1.5	2.6.0	JAPAN COPPER—Slabs, best per picul		16.0.0	16.5.0
<i>G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—</i>				" Ore "		14.8.0	15.5.0
40 yds. 36 in. 66 reed "	"	1.3.2½	1.5.4	QUICKSILVER—American nom. "		46.0.0	46.5.0
60 reed "	"	1.4.4	1.6.2	TIN PLATES—14 x 10 per box		4.0.0	4.2.0
64 reed "	"	1.5.0	1.7.8	STEEL per tub		3.0.0	3.3.0
64 reed heat "	"	1.8.0	1.9.5	Bamboo per picul		27.2.0	27.2.0
66 to 72 reed "	"	1.9.5	2.1.5	Tin, Fong Hing nom. "		26.8.0	26.8.0
best "	"	2.2.5	2.6.0	Fok Chok "		25.5.0	25.5.0
<i>AMERICAN DRILLS—</i>				HOOP IRON "		2.3.0	2.4.0
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs. "	"	2.9.0	3.0.9	Pig IRON per ton		16.5.0	20.0.0
<i>AMERICAN JEANS—</i>							
30 yds. 30 in. 6½ to 8-lbs. "	"	2.2.5	2.3.6	IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 nom. per picul		4.2.5	4.4.5
<i>AMERICAN SHEETINGS—</i>				" " 12 & 16 "		4.5.0	5.2.5
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best "	"	2.7.5	3.0.4				
40 yds. 36 in. 12-lbs. "	"	2.6.7	2.9.0	<i>IRON—Nail Rod—</i>			
<i>ENGLISH DRILLS—</i>				Dawes' Best nom. per picul		2.0.0	2.1.2½
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs. per piece		1.5.0	1.8.5	H. Rogers, Sons & Co. "		1.8.0	2.0.0
best "	"	1.9.0	2.8.7½	Schlier "		1.8.2½	1.8.7½
<i>ENGLISH JEANS—</i>				Belgian "		1.7.7½	1.8.2½
30 yds. 30 in. 8-lbs. "	"	1.2.7	1.7.5	Dawes'—Bar nom. "		2.0.5	2.1.2½
<i>ENGLISH SHEETINGS—</i>				Round nom. "		2.0.5	2.1.0
40 yds. 40 in. 14 & 15-lbs. per piece		1.8.0	2.1.5	LEAD, common brands nom. per picul		4.1.5	4.2.2½
<i>DUTCH DRILLS—</i>				LB "			
30 in. 40 yds. "	"	2.2.5	2.5.2½				
<i>DUTCH JEANS—</i>				<i>SUGAR—</i>			
30 in. 40 yds. per piece		1.6.0	1.8.5	White, Swatow, No. 1 per picul		5.6.0	6.0.0
<i>7-CLOTHS—</i>				" " " 2 "		5.1.0	5.5.0
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary, nom. per piece		0.8.0	0.9.9	" " " 3 "		4.4.0	4.8.0
7-lbs. " " " nom. "	"	0.8.7½	0.9.9	White, Canton, No. 1 "		5.5.0	5.9.0
7-lbs. " Mexican " " "	"	1.0.5	1.6.0	" " " 2 "		4.8.0	5.4.0
8 & 8½-lbs. 36 in. "	"	1.2.4	1.6.0	" " " 3 "		4.3.0	4.7.0
XX and best "	"	1.6.0	1.9.0	Brown, Swatow, Best "		3.5.0	3.9.0
<i>HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 28 in. per doz.</i>		0.4.0	0.4.4	" Common "		3.4.0	3.7.0
" 32 in. "	"	0.5.2	0.5.5	" Canton "		3.5.0	3.7.0
<i>GENTIAN SHIRTINGS</i> per piece		1.9.0	2.2.2½	" Common "		3.3.0	3.4.0
<i>BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in. "</i>		2.0.5	2.2.5				
<i>Dyed, Assorted "</i>		2.3.5	2.6.0	<i>PEPPER—Black "</i>		9.6.0	10.2.0
<i>DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. 26 in. "</i>		3.6.0	4.4.0	White "		14.0.0	15.0.0
<i>CHINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in. per piece</i>		1.0.0	1.3.5	<i>RATTANS—Common "</i>		3.0.0	3.6.0
<i>Blue "</i>		1.1.3	1.2.3	<i>Good to line "</i>		4.0.0	5.2.0
<i>Brown nom. "</i>		1.2.0	1.3.5	<i>Best "</i>			
<i>CASHMERE T'WILLS, 25 yds. 28 in. "</i>		1.6.0	2.1.0				
<i>TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. 32 in. 2 to 3-lbs. "</i>		0.9.7	1.8.0	<i>SAPAN WOOD—</i>			
<i>VELVETS, Black, 22 in. nom. per yard</i>		0.1.3	0.1.8½	3 pieces to the picul per picul		1.8.0	2.7.0
<i>VELVETEENS, Black, 18 in. "</i>		0.1.1½	0.1.4	6 & 7 " " & inf. "		2.3.0	2.6.0
<i>" 26 in. "</i>		0.1.4	0.1.8½	<i>SANDALWOOD, South Sea "</i>		4.3.0	4.6.0
<i>VICTORIA LAWN, 12 yds. 42 in. per piece</i>		0.4.7½	0.6.0	Timor "		6.0.0	9.0.0
<i>MUSLINS, Figured, ... nom. "</i>		0.6.5	0.7.5	Malabar "		13.0.0	19.0.0
<i>DIMITIES, 12 yds. 36 in. "</i>		1.0.0	1.2.0				
<i>" 41 in. "</i>		1.2.0	1.5.0	<i>WINDOW GLASS—</i>			
<i>YARN, Cotton, Nos. 28 & 32 per bale</i>		70.0.0	78.0.0	Large per box		2.6.0	2.7.0
<i>SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted per yard</i>		0.4.4	0.5.4	Small "		1.5.0	1.6.0
<i>MEDIUM AND HABIT CLOTHS "</i>		0.7.0	1.0.5	<i>KEROSENE—Devos's per case</i>		0.5.0	0.6.0
<i>BROAD CLOTH per yard</i>		1.2.5	1.6.0	<i>FLINT STONES per picul</i>		10.3.0	11.5.0
<i>CAMLETS—</i>				<i>COTTON—Shanghai "</i>		10.0.0	11.0.0
<i>English, SS, 59 yds. 31 in. Assorted. per piece</i>		8.4.0	10.6.5	Compoek "		2.5.0	2.7.0
<i>LONG ELLS—</i>				<i>RICE—Shanghai p. 150 cat.</i>		2.1.0	2.3.0
<i>Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs. per piece</i>		5.0.5	5.5.2	<i>Chinkiang "</i>		14.5.0	15.0.0
<i>Assorted "</i>		5.3.0	5.6.2½	<i>HIDES—Cow per picul</i>			

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 18TH MARCH, 1882.

IMPORTED		MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.				
		Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.			
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels		537	537.00	124	148.80	195	235.20	43	43.00			
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board		7	7.00	6	7.50	..	..	..	..			
Receiving Vessels or landed		..	..	15	18.00	5	6.00	..	..			
Landed direct		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total.....		544	544.00	145	174.00	201	241.20	43	43.00			
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption		33½	33.50	151	181.20	79	94.80	4	4.60			
RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—												
Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiunkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Amoy.	Hongkong.	Total.
	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Cb. Wg. Pks.
Malwa.....	163½ 158.50	53 53.00	60½ 60.50	81 81.00		9 9.00	38 38.00	172 172.00			5 5.00	527 527.00
Patna.....	15 18.00		1 1.20	6 7.20		5 6.00	2 2.40	13 15.60	6 7.20			48 57.60
Benares.....	25 30.00						9 10.80	21 25.20				65 66.00
Persian.....	11 11.00		3 3.00			1 1.00	2 2.00	1 1.00		1 1.00		19 19.00
Turkey.....												
Total.....	209½ 217.50	53 53.00	64½ 64.70	87 88.20		15 16.00	51 53.20	207 213.80	6 7.20	1 1.00	5 5.00	649 669.60

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

29TH MARCH, 1882.

VESSEL LOADING FOR FOREIGN PORTS:—For London via Suez Canal—*s.s. Patroclus*.The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer *Deccan* takes about 400 bales of SILK and about 100 tons of Tea.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Rate—Telegraphic Transfer, 5s. 1d. to 5s. 1½d.; Sight, 5s. 1½d.; Bank Drafts, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2½d.; Credits, 6 months' sight, 5s. 3½d., 4 months' sight, 5s. 3d.; Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight, 5s. 3½d., 4 months' sight, 5s. 3½d. On Paris—Bank, Documents, 4 months' sight, Fcs. 6.62, 6 months' sight, Fcs. 6.67. On Calcutta—Bank Bills, Rs. 303½. On Bombay—Bank Bills, Rs. 303½. On Hongkong—Bank, demand, 27½; Private, 10 days' sight, 27½. Mexican Dollars, 72.85. Gold Bars, 98 touch, £193.50. Bar Silver, 111.15. Copper Cash, 1,520.

S H A R E S.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—The only transaction reported is a sale at 114% premium and exchange 73 for cash. Shares are procurable at that rate.

North-China Insurance Co.—A share has been placed at £1,225.

Chinese Insurance Co.—The Report and Accounts for 1881 have been published. The net premium earned during the year, less re-insurances and return premium, amount to \$213,718.00, and the payments for claims and losses to \$151,997.13. After deducting working expenses and 12% interest already paid to shareholders, there remains a balance \$677.42, which is carried forward. The net premium in 1881 fell short of 1880 by \$66,064.35, and the losses are smaller by \$16,318.02. The balance carried forward from 1880 working account exceeded the 1881 balance by \$42,192.37.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—A share was placed at \$940. The market is weak with sellers.

China Fire Insurance Co.—One or two lots have been sold at \$290 for cash, and \$297½ for 30th June. There are buyers at these rates, but shares are held for higher prices.

Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co.—Shares have changed hands at £184 and £185.

Shanghai Water Works' Co., Limited.—We note an advance of nearly 6 per cent. in this stock, business having been done at £31 and £32. Shares are wanted at the higher rate.

Mining Co. of Arizona.—Shares have been sold at \$400 and \$450.

Shanghai Ice Association.—Business is reported at £150.

Chinese Imperial Government Loans.—An 1878 Bond was sold at £512½. Bonds of 1881 are offering at £532½.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Share-holders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$2,100,000	\$63,639.45	31 Dec. 81	* £2	21 Feb. 82	114% premium.
<i>Steamer Companies.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	.....	.....	.....	£21,293.46	31 Dec. 81	{ Return of T2 on capital. 3% * 6%	19 Oct. 80	Tls. 0.90 nominal.
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....		24 Jan. 82	
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	£100	£100	£4,332.44	.....	31 Dec. 80		29 Dec. 80	
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£5,500.00	£128.07	31 Dec. 81	* 2%	13 Jan. 82	245
Footung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£299.32	31 Dec. 81	* 5%	13 Jan. 82	90
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£30,106.76	£5,527.11	31 Dec. 80	* 6%	16 Jan. 82	151
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£12,226.42	£70.79	31 Dec. 81	* 5½%	1 Aug. 81	150
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	\$500	\$475,000.00	£91,928.49	30 Apl. 81	20%	30 July 81	1,575
North-China Ins. Co., ...	1,000	£2,000	£600	£238,600.00	£480,489.12	30 June 81	£75	12 April 81	1,225
Union In. Society of Canton ...	500	\$2,500	\$500	\$356,491.84	\$477,688.58	30 June 81	\$24.27	30 Sep. 81	1,600
Yangtze Insurance Association ..	1,200	£350	£350	£500,488.61	£18,447.56	31 Dec. 80	6%	20 Jan. 82	885
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited ..	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$100,378.44	\$677.42	31 Dec. 81	* 6%	9 Jan. 82	265
Canton Insurance Office ..	10,000	\$250	\$50	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	110
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited ..	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$823,842.00	\$263,403.72	31 Dec. 81	* £71 p. sh.	9 Mar. 82	940
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$493,632.24	\$144,888.91	31 Dec. 81	+ 18%	1 Mar. 82	290
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	£100	£100	£21,112	£2,396.71	31 Dec. 81	* 5%	9 Mar. 82	185
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	5,000	£20	£20	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£32
Shanghai Tannery Co.	1,500	£100	£75	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£30
Commonwealth Consolidated Mining Co. of Arizona	500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$450
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wood-Cleaning Company ...	240	£250	£250	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£255
Shanghai Ice Association	200	£100	£160	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£150

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875 ..	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	8%	30th June & 31st Dec.	£104 nom.
Do. 1878 ..	£ 24,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	£105 "
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	£ 20 "
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	5%	31st Dec.	£ 20 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874 ..	£ 627,615	£ 100	8%	30th June & 31st Dec.	£109½ "
Do. do. 1877 ..	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8%	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£109 "
Do. do. 1878 ..	£ 1,949,500	£ 500	8%	April and October.	£512½ "
Do. do. 1881 ..	£ 4,384,000	£ 500	8%	December and June.	£532½ "

* For half-year. † For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

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12th August, 1881.

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27th May, 1881.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste,
and warranted free from anything injurious
to the most delicate constitution of either sex,
the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a
trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Sold in Bottles BY ALL CHEMISTS and
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Sole proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN,
ENGLAND.

Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
tf 9

Health for a Shilling.

BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

If your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over-indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

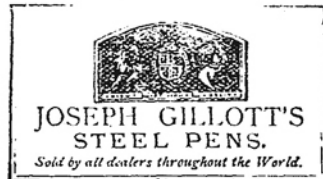
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS, 1878.



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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIPS' NAME.	FLAG & Rig.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONS GNEES.
Mar 20	Solidor	Br bq	240	Danielson	Nagasaki	Mar —	Coals	Nils Moller
... 20	Yoritomo Maru	Jap str	612	Cotter	Kuchinotzu	... 17	do	M. B. Kaishia
... 20	Pekin	Br str	1274	Goodfellow	Hankow	... 17	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 21	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	... 20	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Kiang-kwan	Chi str	1300	Bassett	Hankow	... 18	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Fuh Wo	Br str	600	Davies	Hankow	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 21	Hanyang	Br str	404	Fox	Hankow	... —	do	G. McBain
... 21	Keelung	Br str	919	Schulze	Swatow	... 18	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Tsunsin	Br str	610	Bowen	Ningpo	... 21	do	Butterfield and Swire